THE EXAMINER.

No. 758 SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1822.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few. POPE.

No. 747.

TREATMENT OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

At length, we enjoy the satisfaction of witnessing the spontaneous opinion of one public character of leading reputation, upon the treatment of that extraordinary man, whom, in the mean greatness of our national revenge, and in the abject littleness of our national fear, we have immured unto death in the Island of St. Helena. In the debate on the Alien Bill, in the Peers, on Monday last, Lord HOLLAND, with his usual strength and brevity, took occasion to advert to the decease of NAPOLEON, and to the indescribably hateful conduct by which it had been hastened. To this part of the speech of his Lordship, we have given more space than what we usually allow to Parliamentary discussion, because we wish to mark the fact, that there is at least *one* Nobleman in the country, who feels this national disgrace as it ought to be felt, and who scorns to conceal his opinion of that, which the selfishness of mere common mind throughout the country may deem a profitable piece of baseness. For our own part, we have read the publication of Mr. O'MEARA with extreme surprise; for, although convinced as we long have been, that of all men living, his Majesty's present set of Ministers have the least claim to the generosity of sentiment which goes by the name of magnanimity, we never for a moment imagined a system of conduct resembling that which, under their auspices, was adopted towards a Captive of the character and description of the late Emperor of France. Lord HOLLAND appears to have been equally surprised; and openly expressing that concern for his death, which had been felt all over Europe, emphatically adds, that this concern has been much diminished by a discovery of the ungenerous and unnecessary ignominy and ill treatment from which its prematurity has relieved him. Such, we avow (and NAPOLEON is no especial God of our idolatry) to be our own feeling. We are glad that a very great man has escaped the ungenerous custody of a confederacy of very little ones; and still more glad, that no human being can mistake the management by which he has been hastened out of life. Let us attend a little to that manner, stripping the subject of every thing which is not directly connected with the very narrowest consideration of it.

Dismissing, therefore, all reference to the questionable right of a detention after peace at all, and hypothetically allowing that it was expedient and necessary to imprison him for life, we ask whether it was not generally understood, that the distant spot of St. Helena was selected, in order that he might enjoy the comparative ease and freedom from personal restraint, which could not, under the adopted policy, be allowed him in Europe? We assert, without fear of contradiction, that this was not only understood, but that great pains were taken to convey such an impression, both in Parliament and every where else, and that to the very last. Who, for a moment, imagined that he was to be cut off from all written communication with his dearest connexions —his wife, his child, and family, and to be denied the solace and amusement to be derived from the literature and journals of Europe? Who was led to believe, that setting aside safe custody, the fear of him was so abject, that the most terrible apprehensions would be entertained of even that sort of correspondence, which could be carried on with a prisoner, whose escape was rendered physically impossible? Until the sending away of Mr. O'MEARA, not a suspicion of this kind was entertained, and we should have thought the worse of the hearts of our contemporaries, if they could have surmised the facts which his present publication discloses, before they saw them recorded. Our opinion of some of his Majesty's Ministers is well known; we can suppose much of the men who indemnified the bloody torture and atrocities of the Irish Rebellion, and speeded with "breathless haste" to express gratitude for the massacre of Manchester; but these last offences had at least the plea of difficulty and great local embarrassment to advance in mitigation. Not so in the part which they have performed towards NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—the most pitiful that was ever displayed by men wielding the energies and representing the sentiments of a great country—a part, which, we assert with Lord HOLLAND, will excite the execration and contempt of all posterity. We are satisfied that when the close of this illustrious man's eventful life becomes formally digested for the impartial page of history, that it will be read with one common and involuntary sentiment of disgust, by the rising mind of all after ages; and that in a very few years no ingenuous adolescent will get up from the perusal of the fate of NAPOLEON, without those feelings towards his gaolers, which only fall short of contempt, because power, however contemptibly exercised, cannot be absolutely despised.

As for current sentiment, at the present moment, every one who watches the conduct of mankind in the aggregate, must sadly lower that conception of human nature, which the selection of individual standards will very often suggest. For this reason, the mere confinement and subsequent death of an enemy, once so effective and powerful as BONAPARTE, cannot be made to operate very forcibly on the general feelings of a community, which has been excited into so much enmity and fear of him. But even allowing for this natural, if not creditable apathy, we should be surprised, if after reading this book, a pretty extended sentiment of disgust be not engendered, although it will not always be expressed where it is felt, or when expressed be uttered in proportion to the depth of the feeling. We shall be much mistaken, also, if a deep conviction of the real object sought for by a conduct, which it is impossible to vindicate on the score of necessity, be not henceforward entertained very widely in Great Britain, and universally every where else. In short, his Majesty's Ministers, and their despotic associates, were uneasy while their great humbler was living, and he is dead—not literally poisoned in his food, or reduced to drink bull's blood, but as effectively hurried into another world, as if he had swallowed both

the one and the other. Napoleon's own opinion was, that there was a settled design to goad him into suicide, or to harass a spirit, which, from circumstances, was necessarily rendered proud and tenacious, into a premature decay of the body which contained it: and we candidly declare, that we think along with him, and cannot think otherwise. We have read the copious book of O'Meara with the most assiduous care, to discover a reason for the petty and malignant annoyance exercised towards this extraordinary man. Sir Hudson Lowe, as far as his conversations are detailed in his work, gives none for the eternal increase of restriction;* nor have his Majesty's Ministers condescended to afford a single motive for it. Under this predicament, what can mankind do, but look out for causes, and involuntarily receive those, which very obtrusively present themselves? Besides, what but unfavourable motives can be entertained, when profession and performance are in direct opposition? Every body seems to recollect the notions formed in England of the treatment and accommodation of Napoleon, from the eternal paragraphs in the newspapers, relative to the materials of an intended house to be fitted up for him; which farce was going on, while it was evident to those who had him in custody that he would never live to inhabit it—a farce, which cannot be misunderstood, when it is known in what sort of place he was accommodated for six years. All this very significantly explains the system and its anticipated result.

Indeed, the manner in which British society has received this book, is tolerably explanatory. All the world reads it; all the world luxuriates in the pithy, spirited, and off-hand sketches it supplies of the mind and manner of Napoleon; but no one chooses to expatiate upon his treatment, or to eulogise Sir Hudson Lowe.—This, as if by tacit consent, the nation seems to agree to sink and be ashamed of; but, happily, it is not in this way that great blots in national or social justice can be sunk in oblivion, in an age like the present. We have acted towards a highly-gifted, open, and manly foe,—the genuine Monarch of a great people, because explicitly and undeniably their choice,—with the meanness of the most derogatory fear, and with the malignity of mere personal antipathy; and we must take the consequences, at least in point of opinion. We declare to God, that we can conceive nothing more little than the parts played by the Sovereign, the Ministers, and the people of Great Britain, in the treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte. None of the sympathy of lofty and chivalric feeling, which is usually considered graceful in the first; the cold-hearted craft of timid and small-minded men, in the second; and in the third, a total indifference to national honour, in any point which might be thought to jostle with national interest. This man cost us a million or so a-year; and we have got rid of the expense. Such appears to be the substance of our self-gratulation, which, however, we have the decency to exhibit *silently*. He did cost some such sum annually, and yet was obliged to break up his plate to purchase a few additional bottles of wine for his suite! What a proof of our fear! What an eulogium on our generosity! *

Our readers will easily perceive, that we take it for granted that they have read Mr. O'Meara's work, or will speedily do so; but in order to afford some sort of notion to those to whom the perusal is yet to come, of what we conceive to be the substance of its disclosures in respect to the treatment of Napoleon, we will drily and briefly enumerate what seem to us to be the principal points which render that treatment an everlasting national disgrace.

In the first place, he was clearly given to understand, with all the rest of the world, that he would receive in St. Helena all the indulgence consistent with *safe custody*.

During the stay of Sir George Cockburn, he was treated with some share of the expected liberality and consideration.

Upon the arrival of Sir Hudson Low, a different system was immediately adopted, necessarily indisposing him to the man who introduced it, and for which increase of severity no ostensible cause either appears, or was ever assigned. The idea of escape was totally out of the question; for had it been possible, which it was not, a prisoner intent upon it would have adopted a course directly opposed to that of Napoleon, who never condescended for a moment to disguise his feelings, or to assume any conduct which might be supposed a cover to design of any kind. He at first looked to time, and a returning sense of national generosity, for his release; but he soon made up his mind to the policy of which he was to be the gradual victim, and felt that a premature death was unavoidable.

Not only was he denied correspondence with his relations, but he was not even permitted to read the *books* sent out to him; and in respect to *Journals*, with a portion of petty malignity, of which nothing but positive proof could convince us, was denied the perusal of few but those which might be supposed disagreeable to him. The busts of his wife and child would have been withheld from him if possible; and every little proof of sympathy and past respect intended for him, were either intercepted, or reached him with the greatest difficulty, although the receipt could have no possible result, but that slight alleviation of corroding reflection, which such remembrances in adversity are calculated to produce.†

With the most determined inveteracy, his walks abroad were made subject to annoyances, which it was well known would prevent them, and which were quite unnecessary to safe custody, and indeed to anything else but that of preying upon his health and spirits.

Rigid as these regulations were from the beginning, every week seemed to increase the fertile invention and fears, real or assumed, of the Gaoler of St. Helena, with-

* The only one in which we can discover a reason expatiates upon the lives which would be lost should Napoleon escape: an argument for safe custody certainly, but for nothing more. One of these conversations, by the way, was a strange one to hold with an attendant surgeon. Frenchmen reading it, may resemble it to the celebrated conversation of King John with Hubert: with Englishmen it will only be a specimen of casuistical enmity. It is not however expedient in gaolers to converse with medical men on the mischiefs that may arise from the existence of their patients.

* £12,000 per ann. out of this immense sum (about £4000 in England) was the extent of the allowance for his household. He would have gladly paid for the whole of it, but not through Sir Hudson Lowe. His broken plate brought somewhat less than £300. So much for the generosity. As to the fear and meanness, it extended even beyond death. His simple name and age were not allowed to be inscribed on his coffin;—not even an N. This astonishing littleness is to us utterly incomprehensible, except as a presentiment that Bourbon dominion will not last; and that an imperative demand may be some day made by France for the bones of her captain and legislator.

† Some Englishman, grateful for a past favour, sent him a set of chessmen, with a crown on them. This put poor Sir Hudson into his usual fever. An inhabitant of St. Helena sent him the pictures of his wife and child—he never received them.

out the assignment of any reason that any human being could ever understand.

The manifestation of any sympathy or respect towards the fallen soldier, ended uniformly in the removal of the individual, as in the instance of Mr. O'Meara. That Gentleman, to be sure, was evidently partial to Napoleon, and moreover refused to unite with his character of surgeon that sort of office of familiar, or spy, with which the Sicilian experience of Sir Hudson Low seems to have rendered him perfectly acquainted: but if Mr. O'Meara was too much attached and friendly to the Prisoner, how comes it that his successor, Mr. Stokoe, against whom nothing of this sort is alleged, followed him in six months?

So much for generals, which are supported by the most extraordinary instances in every page of the book; but even these seem less flagrant and repulsive than the coarse deportment of the principal personages to whom Ministers so happily assigned the custody of one of the most gifted men in the world. In describing them, however, we know not whether we shall not be advancing their character as politicians versed in the art of adapting means to ends. The principal, indeed, we think one of the first State Jailors upon record, not excepting he of the Bastille, who put his foot upon the spider which amused an unhappy prisoner by descending from his web at the sound of his flute—a symbol of the entire treatment of Napoleon. Not only so,—all the principal officers of St. Helena appear to have been selected with the purest appreciation of their talents for the particular service under the system adopted. We will give a few instances out of some scores. And first Sir Hudson:—

"He (Sir Hudson) then told me (Mr. O'Meara) that I might borrow any books I liked in his library, excepting such as flattered Bonaparte too much. Shortly after he gave me Pillet's libel upon England, Miot's Expedition to Egypt, 'Amours secrètes de Napoléon,' &c. I asked him if I might lend Pillet to Napoleon. He said, 'yes; and tell him that Pillet knows just as much about England as Las Cases.' His Excellency then took from a shelf a book called 'Les Imposteurs insignes, ou Histoires de plusieurs Hommes de néant de toutes Nations, qui ont usurpé la Qualité d'Empereur, de Roi, et de Prince,'* put it into my hand, and with a peculiar grin, said 'you had better take General Bonaparte this also. Perhaps he may find some characters in it resembling himself.'"—Vol. I. p. 320-321.

A small example this of the magnanimous; and now for the Second in Command:—

"Sir Thomas Reade made a long harangue this day, upon the 'impropriety of allowing Bonaparte any newspapers, unless such as had been previously inspected by the governor."

"Sir Thomas Reade very busy in circulating reports that 'General Bonaparte was sulky, and would see nobody; that the Governor was too good; and that *the villain ought to be put in chains!*'"—Vol. I p. 391

Sir Hudson again:—

18th. "Saw Sir Hudson Low at Plantation House. Found him busied in examining some newspapers for Longwood, several of which he put aside, as not being, in his opinion, proper to be sent to Napoleon, observing to me, at the same time, 'that however strange it might appear, General Bonaparte ought to be obliged to him for not sending him newspapers indiscriminately, as the perusal of articles written in his own favour might excite hopes which, when not ultimately realized, could not fail to afflict him; that moreover, the British Government thought it improper to let him know every thing that appeared in the newspapers."—Vol. I. p. 391.

Sir Thomas Reade once more:—

"The carters who bring up the provisions, state that the foul linen of Longwood is frequently inspected by Sir Thomas Reade, on its arrival in town. Countess Bertrand sent down in the trunk containing her soiled linen, some novels which she had borrowed from Miss Chesborough, before the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe on the island. They were placed on the top of the linen, and the trunk was unlocked. Sir Thomas Reade said, that it was a violation of the proclamation, and that Miss Chesborough should be turned off the island. He then examined the Countess's linen, upon which he made observations not consistent with the delicacy or the respect due to the female sex.—Vol. I. p. 218-19.

Admiral Plampin, commanding on the station:—

"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt one night in St. Helena, in respect to which Napoleon observed, that he thought it was the Conqueror (the Admiral's ship) which had blown up; when this surmise was shortly after mentioned to the gallant Admiral, the following was the exclamation, 'Aye, aye, the *damned rascal* supposed so, because he wished it.'"

We supply the foregoing merely as brief samples of the chivalry, gentlemanliness, and *esprit de corps* of St. Helena. It is not always that instruments are so finely tuned for the music expected from them.

We are approaching our limits, and will therefore content ourselves with one more quotation. Connecting it with the subsequent corroboration afforded by the death of Napoleon, and the nature of his disorder, we have read it with a cold shudder. What the effect will be upon our readers, we know not:—

Translation of the Declaration of the Emperor Napoleon.

"On the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th of August, 1819, attempts were made for the first time to violate the pavilion inhabited by the Emperor Napoleon, which to this epoch had been constantly respected. He resisted against this violence by shutting and locking the doors. *In this situation, he reiterates the protestation which he has made, and caused to be made several times, that the right of his door shall not be violated unless by walking over his corpse.* He has given up everything, and for three years has lived concentrated in the interior of six small rooms, in order to escape from insults and outrages. If baseness is carried to the degree of envying him this refuge, it has been determined to leave him no other than the tomb. Labouring for two years under a chronic hepatitis, a disease endemic in this place, and *for a year deprived of the assistance of his physicians by the forcible removal of Doctor O'Meara in July*, 1818, *and of Dr. Stokoe in January*, 1819, he has experienced several crises, during which he has been obliged to keep his bed, sometimes for 15 or 20 successive days. At the present moment, in the midst of one of the most violent of the crises that he has yet experienced, confined to his bed for nine days, having only patience, diet, and the bath, to oppose to the disease; for *six days his tranquillity has been disturbed by threats of an attack, and of outrages which the Prince Regent, Lord Liverpool, and all Europe well know he will never submit to.* As the wish *to debase and to insult him is daily manifested*, he reiterates the declaration he has already made. That he has not taken, nor will he take any notice, nor has he ordered, nor will he order any answer to be given to any despatches or packets, the wording of which shall be done in a manner injurious to him, and contrary to the forms which have been established for four years, to correspond with him through the intermediation of his officers; that he has thrown, and will throw into the fire, or out of the windows, those insulting packets, not wishing to innovate anything upon the state of affairs that has existed for some years.

"*Longwood*, 16*th Aug.* 1819. (Signed) Napoleon."

"This declaration I have been informed was called forth by the following circumstance: while Count Montholon was sick, Sir Hudson Lowe, ingenious in inventing new vexations, refused to correspond with Count Bertrand, and wanted to insist upon having a direct correspondence with the Emperor, *either by the visit of one of his officers twice a day to him, or by letter.* To attain this, he sent Sir Thomas Reade or Major Harrison to Longwood several days, who entered the house, proceeded to the outer door of Napoleon's apartments, against which they continued to knock for some time, exclaiming, '*Come out, Napoleon Bonaparte!*'—'*We want Napoleon Bonaparte!*' &c. concluding this scene of uncalled for outrage by leaving behind them packets of letters addressed to 'Napoleon Bonaparte,' written in the usual Plantation house style."

Our purpose in the foregoing observations and quotations, has been simply to direct attention to the description of conduct on the one side, and of endurance on the other, which has called for the manly and honourable indignation of Lord Holland. We may hereafter

* Famous Impostors, or Histories of many pitiful Wretches of low birth of all Nations, who have usurped the office of Emperor, King, or Prince.

"Sir Hudson Low, Sir Hudson Low!
"By name, and ah, by nature so!"

afford a few observations on the light this valuable and extraordinary work throws upon the intellectual and moral character of NAPOLEON,—the portions of his genius which it exhibits and the alloy of weakness which it exposes. In this respect it will assist more in filling up the grand outline of this great and singular individual, than half a dozen histories written in the common way. We look with some curiosity to its operation in France, where it will of course be proscribed, but where it will nevertheless find its way, and be read with avidity, as well as in Italy. Half a dozen copies distributed among the *Cordon Sanitaire* might go very near to effect a total change in its object, and instead of the preservation of a Spanish BOURBON, ensure the ejectment of a French one. Q.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 30.—It is said that an extraordinary courier has arrived from Madrid, and that he brings intelligence of the formation of a Ministry, entirely devoted to the popular cause. It is also stated that the Extraordinary Cortes have been convoked.—*Le Constitutionnel.*

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JULY 15.—The conferences with M. de Tatischeff continue.—The answer of the Porte to the proposals made by our Court, in the name of that of Russia, are expected in the course of this month. A month will certainly pass before the return of the couriers who travel between this city, St. Petersburgh, and Constantinople. It is affirmed, that the Emperor Alexander will arrive in July or September. Preparations are making at Verona for the reception of the distinguished personages who will arrive there at the same time.

UNITED PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, July 29.

IRISH CONSTABLES BILL.—ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

On the third reading of the Irish Constables Bill, Lord HOLLAND spoke of the absurd and mischievous processions in Ireland on the 12th of July, and wished to learn whether Government had not the power to prevent them in future, as, though but an idle form, he understood that no circumstance, not even the existence of real oppression, goaded and irritated the people to such an extent. Lord Holland said, he was sure that the Noble Duke (of Wellington) on the opposite bench, possessed too much good taste to allow the battle of Waterloo to be celebrated by his troops upon French ground, and among the French people; and as a part of the population of Ireland considered the battle of the Boyne in the same light, it must be equally offensive to them to perpetuate it by a foolish but insolent expression of triumph.

Lord LIVERPOOL replied, that no man could more disapprove of such proceedings than he did, but there was a difficulty in adopting a legislative measure to stop a single procession. Ministers were taking steps, and he hoped means would be found to stop such practices without an appeal to Parliament.

After some remarks, by several Noble Lords, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ALIEN BILL.—THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Lord HOLLAND presented a petition from Ipswich against the Alien Bill; which was read and laid on the table.

Lord LIVERPOOL then moved the third reading of the Bill, and urged, as reasons for its enactment, that it was a measure in perfect conformity with law and justice, and that every Government should be vested with the means of protecting the community against those persons who, taking shelter here, should endeavour, by carrying on their plans and machinations, to disturb the peace of the country. Let any man look to the state of the world, let him look to the revolutions which have been, and to those which might be now in progress, upon which he meant to give no opinion;—he meant not to say who were right or who were wrong, it mattered not whether there existed in one state a revolutionary party, who had kept within the bounds of moderation, or who had run into all excesses; or whether it was the case of an arbitrary power, stifling liberty at its very birth; in either case it was equally the duty of this Government to take such steps as would prevent any disturbance of its peace and good order. By acting thus, they would best keep up that *bona fide* neutrality to which they had pledged themselves.

Earl DARNLEY opposed the Bill, which he characterised as a most disgraceful and useless measure.

Lord HOLLAND said, that late as was the period of the Session, and thin as was the attendance of their Lordships, he could not satisfy his own conscience without again expressing his disapprobation of the measure. The Noble Lord then urged various objections, with his usual force and discrimination. He denied that abuses had not taken place under the Act, and instanced the case of Las Casas, who had been prohibited from landing in this country on his return from St. Helena, and whose papers had been seized—though the Government had no more right to seize an Alien's papers than they had to seize his (Lord H.'s.) The papers, it is true, had been restored, on his application to the Noble Secretary; but the fact proved that abuses prevailed.—The Act (continued Lord H.) had been renewed soon after that great and extraordinary man, whose death no one deplored more than himself, had been sent over a vast extent of ocean into solitary and unhealthy exile. Soon after that event, it had been found necessary by Government again to require the suspension of the Constitution, with the view of protecting the country against that great man, of whom even those who loved him least had not been backward to declare, that he was the most extraordinary individual that had lived for a thousand years. He (Lord H.) did not hesitate to say, he partook of that general sentiment of unfeigned sorrow and regret with which all Europe had received the intelligence of his decease. But when he considered the manner of that event—when he considered the lingering death to which Bonaparte was consigned, either by his Majesty's Government or by those who had consented to act under them, he could not help declaring that his commiseration and compassion were much diminished; nay, however unphilosophical it might seem, that he derived one satisfaction from the premature fate of that extraordinary being, namely, *that those who by their acts, whether of commission or of omission, had contributed to that dishonourable and indelible stain on the character of the country, must in the general execration which ensued, have had a bitter foretaste of the manner in which their conduct would be viewed by posterity.* That bugbear, however, was now gone. His Majesty's Government, he presumed, were not "afraid of that gunpowder Percy, though he was dead" Of what then were they apprehensive? The Noble Earl said, the adoption of the Bill was the way to preserve peace. How? was it by exerting great activity in order to discover if any Frenchman, while he was walking the streets of London, was plotting to deprive France of the great blessing conferred upon her by placing Louis the XVIII. on the the throne? That could not be accomplished without previous communications with the French Government, to ascertain who were the individuals suspected. Let their Lordships look at the practical effect of the measure in another direction. Did the Noble Earl mean to say, that any Greek who fled to England, from the carnage and misery inflicted by the Turks on his unhappy countrymen, and who was suspected—he would not say by the Turkish, but by the English Government, of being active in the dissemination of principles calculated to rescue his native land from despotism, would be a fit object for the powers granted by this Bill? If so, he would declare that such a principle was repugnant, not only to the principles of humanity and justice, but to the immediate interests of this country. However inclined he was to the maintenance of peace and neutrality, no man would exult more than himself, at the rescue of those beautiful provinces from the arbitrary power under which they had for 300 years groaned. It had been the uniform opinion of all our great statesmen, that no country was more interested than England in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. Mr. Addison said, that to conceive that the existence of the Turkish power in Europe was necessary to our greatness, or that England was not absolutely interested in the downfal of that Power, was the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity in politics. Whether we viewed Europe as politicians or as philosophers, it was evident that a great contest was going on between the friends and the enemies of improvement. The advocates for improvement had succeeded in one great division of Europe. Under such circumstances it would have become British Statesmen to adopt and pursue some settled plan of honourable policy suited to so peculiar a state of things.—But of all possible courses, that of giving assistance, or, indeed, mere countenance to those Governments who set their faces most determinately against every kind of improvement whatever, was the most disastrous, the most foolish, and the most wicked. Such a line of conduct would, indeed, confirm the belief entertained on the Continent, that the British Government were one of the links of that great chain which bound down the liberties of Europe from one end of it to the other. He was convinced that no ground existed for the continuance of this

Bill, which was not connected with Continental politics. Instead of concurring in such a proposition, he would open our arms to all foreigners. Much as he detested the unconstitutional principle of the measure, its inhumanity, the degradation which it implied of its authors, the corruption to which it must subject those intrusted with its execution; yet, he repeated, that the strongest objection which he entertained towards it, was grounded on its seeming to be a part of that system which he held in abhorrence and detestation, and which, he was persuaded, must ultimately fall into general and utter contempt.

Earl BATHURST defended the Bill, on the ground that it was required by considerations of the greatest public utility.

Lord HOLLAND moved two clauses, which were negatived without a division; and on the question that the Bill do pass, the House divided, when there appeared—Contents, 22—Non-contents, 6.—Majority for the Bill, 16.—Adjourned.

[Until Friday, this House was occupied in forwarding and passing various Bills, several of which received the Royal Assent by Commission].

Friday, August 3.

THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill, of which he had given notice, to amend the Bankrupt Laws. He observed, that it was his intention originally to propose that the House should be summoned for the first reading, but he since thought it would be better that the Bill should be read *pro forma*, in order to have it printed for perusal during the recess. He had taken care to embody into this Bill all the provisions recommended in the House of Commons, that the subject might be more fully before them, without however, considering himself pledged to their support. His Lordship proceeded to explain the different clauses, among the most important of which was one to enable persons to declare themselves bankrupt by filing a declaration of bankruptcy.

The Bill was read and ordered to be printed. After which several Bills were read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, July 29.

The Superannuation Bill, and the Smugglers' Prevention Bill, were read a third time and passed, after a short conversation on each. Adjourned.

Tuesday, July 30.

BRITISH COMMERCE—PIRATES.

Mr. MARRYATT presented a Petition from the Ship-owners and Merchants of London, complaining of the danger and losses to which the British trade was exposed in the South Seas. The Hon. Member made various observations on the subject, and gave instances of the atrocities committed by pirates under the Spanish flag. He complained of the defenceless state in which the English commerce was left, while the American navy was actively employed in rooting out the pirates.

Sir G. COCKBURN, Lord LONDONDERRY, and Mr. CROKER, all spoke on this subject. They said that the vigilance of Government was directed to protect the trade from aggression; that when pirates were met with, they were severely punished; and that the principle, that Spanish papers or Spanish character should not be suffered to cover acts of violence, and that if the Spanish government did not put down these pirates, we should ourselves do it, had been laid down from the time the Government first heard of these outrages.

After some remarks by Mr. BRIGHT and Dr. LUSHINGTON, the petition was read and laid on the table.

The Report of the Committee on Printing and Stationary was brought up and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

Wednesday, July 31.

APPROPRIATION BILL—LATE QUEEN'S DEBTS, &c.

On the third reading of the Appropriation Bill being moved, Dr. LUSHINGTON noticed the inconvenience that would arise to the creditors of the late Queen from the terms of the grant. He conceived that, on principles of equity, all the creditors should be paid by Government. Her Majesty, on her arrival from abroad, acting under a letter of the Noble Lord at the head of the Government, purchased Cambridge House, for 16,000*l*. she purchased furniture, carriages, and various other articles, which were indispensably necessary for the maintenance of the decent splendour of her rank; but not a shilling so expended was allowed to her Majesty—they were all deducted out of her allowance of 35,000*l*. and out of her subsequent allowance of 50,000*l*., though, under the express words of the letter of the Noble Lord, her Majesty had reason to conclude that a residence, furniture, and equipage, would be furnished to her by Government. He was aware that what he complained of was done by a legislative measure; but it was a harsh and severe measure, and necessarily reduced her Majesty to a state of embarrassment. Having those large advances to meet, it was impossible that she could have kept out of debt.—As to her foreign property, most of it had been taken away on her death, though a messenger had been sent out to Italy to save it from the rapacity of the people. It amounted to 30,000*l*. and he hoped a portion of it would be obtained. No charge of extravagance could be brought against her Majesty, whose family arrangements were conducted with regularity and economy. In 1814, her Majesty, with that disinterested feeling which marked her character, relinquished a sum of 15,000*l*. a year, out of 50,000*l*. and that saving of 15,000*l*. a year continued for six years. After that sacrifice—after all that had passed, would it be honourable on the part of this country, liberal or equitable on the part of Government, grateful to the people, by whom she was beloved, to leave her honest creditors to suffer, when one year's amount of that saving, which she had generously made to the public, would satisfy their claims? Would it not rather be a disgrace on the character of Great Britain, that the Queen of England had died in debt, and that her debts were left unsatisfied? He was willing to avoid every topic that could revive the case of her Majesty—that sad, that melancholy case, to which he never could advert without painful feelings. She is gone (said Dr. L.), and is no more—all feelings of hostility should subside, even in the breasts of those who had been most violently opposed to her. All good men would wish to see buried in oblivion the transactions of the past—she had suffered persecution—she had endured affliction—she was suddenly snatched away from the world. It would be merely agreeable to the principles of common justice, and in unison with the feelings of an honourable, honest, and sympathising nation, to settle her debts in a just and satisfactory manner.

Mr. LUSHINGTON said, it was his sincere opinion, that the Government had acted, in respect to pecuniary arrangements, with the utmost liberality.

Mr. HUME contended, from letters written by Lord Liverpool, that it was always the intention to consider the 35,000*l*. a year continued to the Queen on her arrival in this country, as merely a temporary provision, and that consequently the debts contracted by her should now be provided for.

Mr. VANSITTART thought that the allowance to her Majesty had been ample. In the present state of the Bill, it was impossible there could be any increase of the vote; but before the next Session he begged Gentlemen to reflect on the precedent which they might set in paying the debts of any branch of the Royal Family, after a liberal allowance had been made.

Mr. C. SMITH thought the Queen's just debts should be paid, but was surprised there should be any.

Mr. W. SMITH made some observations on the necessity of watching the expenditure of the different offices. The expenditure of the Stationary Office, he said, was returned at 17,140*l*. though Ministers had found that this cost was a shameful one. He noticed the delay in printing the Report of the Committee respecting the Members who received public money, and could not help thinking it impossible that 178,000*l*. could be divided among 89 members of that House, without its producing any influence at all!

Mr. BENNETT explained, that the delay in preparing the Report was occasioned by the *dilatoriness* of Gentlemen in sending in their returns. They were so tardy in affording the necessary information, that he was almost obliged to make it a matter of personal request. He, as Chairman of the Committee, had addressed a circular, signed with his name, to the Gentlemen, calling on them to comply with the orders of the House.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. VANSITTART moved, that the House, on its rising, do adjourn to Monday next.

Mr. BENNET said, he was anxious to take this opportunity to express what he had never before had occasion, during the 12 years he had sat in Parliament, to do, his satisfaction at the present Session of Parliament. Before this Session the House had not attended in the slightest degree to the petitions of the people. They now had in some degree listened to their complaints, complied with their requests, lessened the expenditure, and lowered taxes. About three millions of taxes had been reduced, which he was by no means, however, disposed to consider sufficient, because, if the tale of distress was true, which they heard on all sides, unless Providence bestowed on them the blessing of famine, unless they got rid of that superfluity of the goods of nature and art, which were now considered the curse, though they had been heretofore deemed the blessing of a nation, he did not know how the Gentry and Nobility of England, or their tenants, could exist. He congratulated the country, too, on the votes for reducing the influence of the Crown, in the case of the Postmaster-General and the

two Lords of the Admiralty, and expressed his opinion, that when the list to which his Hon. Friend (Mr. W. Smith) had referred, made its way through the country, that the scandalous system of having in that House Members who received large sums of the public money, would be effectually shaken. From that list, it appeared that there were no less than 70 chosen men and true, who were ready, on all occasions, to give their support to any measures which Ministers thought fit to propose. To use the words of the poet, they were—

"True to their vocation,
For the Court, against the nation."

It would be found on every division, that those retainers of the Crown made the important difference, whether a proposition for the benefit of the country were defeated, or a measure hostile to its interests were carried. He mentioned this the more particularly, because it was his intention, in a future Session, to bring the question distinctly under the consideration of the House. He was quite sure that this grievance would be ultimately put down; for it was against the common sense of the country, and the decency of Parliament itself, to allow seventy placemen to sit within its bosom, to remain there at the sole will and pleasure of the Crown, and to receive from the pockets of the people salaries to the amount of 130,000*l.* a year. He also, as he was desirous that the Gentlemen of England should stand well with the people, expressed his satisfaction at the weight of the Minority on Parliamentary Reform —the most respectable in numbers, wealth, and character, perhaps, ever known in that House. He rejoiced at it, as it tended to rally round the opposers of abuses that sound, popular support, without which their efforts would be vain; and he hoped hereafter that all other party distinctions would be sunk in the characteristic division of Reformers and Anti-Reformers.—He was aware of the inconvenience of protracting the Session to so late a period; but the next Session was not likely to be shorter, for he doubted not that for one petition which had been brought before the House this Session, they would have ten in the next. It would be a petitioning nation, but he trusted Parliament would not be a confiding Parliament.

After a few words had passed respecting a clause in the Marriage Act, Mr. HUME made some remarks on what had dropped from the Hon. Member for Shrewsbury. With regard to the reduction which had taken place, he accepted it with all gratitude, as a boon from the Ministers; for there was little chance, in the present constitution of the House, of obtaining any thing in that way against which Ministers set their faces; but if he was grateful for the reduction in our taxation, he should have been still more grateful if a reduction had taken place in our expenditure. For himself, he had no confidence in mere reduction of taxation; he did not wish to see another tax taken off, until, by a diminution of expenditure, Government was prepared to dispense with the proceeds of it. He trusted, next Session, to see the agriculturists come forward boldly; to see the Country Gentlemen withdraw their confidence from Ministers, and dare to think for themselves. The Hon. Member, after complaining of excessive expense in various branches of the public service, sat down by expressing his conviction that before the end of next Session, he should see a diminution of our expenditure to the amount of 7,000,000*l.*

Mr. R. MARTIN defended the conduct of Ministers, and the principles upon which he afforded them his support. He had never received favours from Government, nor ever should. To him place would never be offered. *(Hear, and laughter from the Opposition.)*

Mr. MABERLY said, that the only real mode of benefiting the public was by a reduction of expenditure; a point to which Ministers had not attended. If they had reduced a certain quantity of taxation, they had done it by throwing additional burthens upon posterity.

The question for the adjournment was then put and carried.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE ARMY, &c.

Mr. BENNET gave notice, on the part of Sir Francis Burdett, of a motion next Session, on the subject of corporal punishment in the Army. He said, that he should himself bring forward, next Session, a motion as to the constitution of Military Courts of Inquiry.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that he should next Session bring under the consideration of the House the state of Church Establishments, and Church property in Ireland. Adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to examine the Returns made by the Members of the House, in pursuance of the several orders of the House of Commons, of the 8th day of June, 1821, in the last Session of Parliament, and report the same to the House; and who were instructed to examine the said Returns, and to amend and complete the same to the present time; have, pursuant to the order of the House, considered the matter to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:—

Your Committee have to report to the House, that it appears to them, that 57 Members of Parliament hold offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are 108,565*l.* 11*s.* that there are 13 Members of Parliament, holding offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of the public officers, the emoluments of which are 28,107*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* that there are seven Members of Parliament holding offices or pensions for life under grants from the Crown, the emoluments of which are 9,658*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* that there is one Member of Parliament holding office for term of years, under grant from the Crown or other public officers, the emolument of which is 15*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* that there are four Members of Parliament holding offices for life, under appointment from the chiefs in the courts of justice, or from other public officers, the emoluments of which are 10,030*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* that there are five Members of Parliament holding pensions, or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, held by Members of the House of Commons under grants from the Crown, or by Act of Parliament, the emoluments of which are 7,478*l.* that there are two Members of Parliament holding the reversion of offices under the Crown after one or more lives, the emoluments of which are 6,489*l.* that there are 79 Members of Parliament holding naval and military commissions; that 59 of them hold other offices, and are included in the preceding classes.

It then appears to your Committee, that 89 Members of Parliament hold offices or pensions either in possession or reversion, not including those who have naval or military commissions, to the annual amount of 170,343*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

[Mr. H. G. Bennet was the Chairman of the Committee.]

APPENDIX, No. 1.—*A Return of Members of the House of Commons holding Offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown, or otherwise:*

	£.	s.	d.
Antrobus, Gibbs Crawfurd, Secretary of Legation to the United States	550	0	0
Archdall, Mervyn, Governor of the Isle of Wight And a Lieutenant-General in the Army.	346	5	0
Bagwell, Right Hon. Wm. Joint Muster-Master-General in Ireland	486	6	9
Barry, Right Hon. John Maxwell, Lord of his Majesty's Treasury	1,220	0	0
Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	3,563	0	0
Beresford, Lord George Thomas, Comptroller of the King's Household And a Major-General in the Army.	880	13	0
Burgh, Sir Ulysses Bagenal, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance A Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, and a Captain in the Guards.	1,261	10	0
Clerk, Sir George, Bart. Lord of the Admiralty	1,000	0	0
Cockburn, Sir George, Bart.* Lord of the Admiralty And a Vice-Admiral of the Blue.	1,000	0	0
Cole, Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry, Governor of Gravesend A Lieutenant-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 34th Regiment of Foot.	793	0	0
Congreve, Sir Wm. Bart. King's Equerry, Comptroller of Royal Laboratory, Superintendant of the Royal Military Repository, and a pension for good services	2,401	5	0
Copley, Sir John Singleton, Solicitor-General And a King's Sergeant at Law.	4,500	0	0
Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, Secretary to the East India Board Agent to the Cape of Good Hope, with a salary of 600*l.*—(Vide Parliamentary Paper No. 377, Sess. 1822.)	2,200	0	0
Cranborne, Lord Viscount, Commissioner of the Board of Control—No salary.			
Ellis, Thomas, Master in Chancery in Ireland	3,500	0	0
Fitzgerald, Right Hon. W. V. Envoy at Stockholm, including house rent for his Majesty's Legation	4,900	0	0
Forbes, Lord Viscount, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty, at 10*s.* 5*d.* per diem And a Colonel in the Army.	190	2	1

* It appears by the Parliamentary Return, No. 6*o*2, of Session 1821, that Sir George Cockburn was appointed a Major-General of Marines on the 5th of April, 1821, and receives 1,037*l.* per annum pay.

	£.	s.	d.
Freemantle, Right Hon. Wm. Henry,* Commissioner of the Board of Control	1,500	0	0
Gifford, Sir Robert, Attorney-General	6,200	0	0
Graves, Lord, Lord of the Bedchamber	699	6	0
Hart, George Vaughan, Governor of Londonderry And a Lieutenant-General in the Army.	306	8	0
Hill, Right Hon. George Fitzgerald,† Vice-Treasurer of Ireland	2,000	0	0
Holmes, William, Treasurer of the Ordnance	1,241	0	0
Hope, Sir William Johnstone, Bart. Lord of the Admiralty	1,000	0	0
Huskisson, Right Hon. W. 1st Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Agent for Ceylon Has a pension of 1,200*l.* from the civil list as a retired Under Secretary of State, which ceases whilst receiving 2,000*l.* from other offices.	3,100	0	0
Londonderry, Marquis of, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord of Trade, and Commissioner for India Affairs	6,000	0	0
Long, Right Hon. Sir Charles, Paymaster-General of the Army A pension from the 4½ per cents.	3,500	0	0
Lovaine, Lord, Lord of the Bedchamber	409	5	4
Lowther, Lord Viscount, Lord of the Treasury	1,218	0	0
Manners, Right Hon. Lord Charles Somerset, Extra Aide-de-camp to his Majesty And Lieutenant-Colonel of 3rd Dragoons.			
Martyn, Sir Thomas Byam, Comptroller of his Majesty's Navy And a Vice-Admiral of the White (no half-pay.)	2,000	0	0
M'Naghten, Edmund Alexander, Lord of the Treasury	1,220	0	0
Montgomery, Sir James, Bart. Commissioner of Inquiry in Scotland Presenter of the Signatures in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, for life.	1,350	0	0
Nolan, Michael, King's Counsel	36	14	0
Nugent, Sir George, Bart. Governor of St. Mawes Castle A General in the Army, and Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Foot.	102	6	2
O'Neill, Hon. John Bruce Richard, Governor of Dublin Castle And a Captain in the Guards.	450	0	0
Onslow, Arthur, King's Sergeant	10	0	0
Osborn, Sir John, Bart. Lord of the Admiralty	1,000	0	0
Paget, Hon. Berkeley, Lord of the Treasury	1,218	0	0
Palmer, Charles, Aide-de-camp to his Majesty at 10*s.* 5*d.* per diem, and Colonel on half-pay of the 22nd Dight Dragoons	190	2	1
Palmerston, Lord Viscount, Secretary at War	2,484	0	0
Peel, Right Hon. Robert, Secretary of State, Home Department	6,000	0	0
Phillimore, Joseph, Commissioner of the Board of Control	1,500	0	0
Plunkett, Right Hon. W. Conyngham, Attorney-General of Ireland	4,000 & fees.		
Ponsonby, Hon. Frederick, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty And a Colonel in the Army.	no salary.		
Rae, Sir W. Bart. Lord Advocate of Scotland	2,948	10	0
Raine, Jonathan, King's Counsel	36	13	0
Robinson, Right Hon. Frederick John, Treasurer of the Navy	3,000	0	0
Ditto, President of the Board of Trade	no salary.		
Rose, Right Hon. Sir George Henry, Clerk of Parliaments and Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin	11,862	3	2
Scarlett, James, King's Counsel	19	8	0
Somerset, Lord Granville C. H. Lord of the Treasury	1,220	0	0
Ditto, Commissioner for inquiring into the Department of Customs	no salary.		
Vansittart, Right Hon. Nicholas, Lord of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Chancellor of Ireland	5,296	7	1
Vivian, Sir Richard Hussey, Equerry to his Majesty, with allowance for house rent And a Major-General in the Army.	750	0	0
Wallace, Right Hon. Thomas, Vice-President of the Board of Trade	2,000	0	0
Ward, Robert, Clerk of the Ordnance	1,117	0	0
Warren, Charles, King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of Chester	1,388	6	0
Wynn, Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams, 1st Commissioner of East India Affairs	5,000	0	0
	£108,565	11	0

[John Thomas Fane, for Lyme Regis, being abroad, no return has been obtained; but the Committee find, on inquiry, that he holds the office of one of the clerks of the Privy Seal, is an Inspector of the Ionian Militia, and a Major in the Army.]

APPENDIX, No. 2.—*Members of the House of Commons holding Offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of the Public Officers:—*

	£.	s.	d.
Arbuthnot, Right Hon. Charles, Joint Secretary of the Treasury*	4,000	0	0
Bathurst, Hon. Seymour Thomas, Agent for Island of Malta And a Captain of the Guards.	600	0	0
Calvert, John, Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain	1,130	0	0
Canning, Right Hon. G. Receiver-General Alienation-office	293	10	0
Croker, John Wilson, Secretary to the Admiralty	3,000	0	0
Ditto, Secretary to Sea Officers' Widows	200	0	0
Dawson, G. Robert, Under Secretary for Home Department	2,050	0	0
Goulburn, Henry, Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, & Bailiff of Phœnix-park	5,613	0	9
Lushington, Stephen Rumbold, Secretary of the Treasury	4,000	0	0
Lindsey, Hon. Hugh, Marshal and Sergeant at Mace, Adm.	375	19	0
Legge, Hon. Heneage, Gentleman Usher, and Quarterly Waiter to his Majesty (exclusive of occasional Fees)	68	0	0
Phipps, Edmund, Clerk of Deliveries, Ordnance And a Lieutenant-General in the Army.	1,643	5	0
Taylor, Sir Herbert, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief, pension for services as Private Secretary to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte, and Master of St. Katherine's Hospital And a Major-General in the Army.	3,733	10	0
Wilmot, Robert John, Under Secretary of State (Colonies)	2,000	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 3.—*Members of the House of Commons holding Offices or Pensions for life under Grants from the Crown:—*

	£.	s.	d.
Cuff, James, late Treasurer to Barrack Department in Ireland	400	0	0
Dundas, Right Hon. William, Lord Register, &c. of Scotland, Keeper of the Signet ditto, and Register of Seizures	4,399	0	0
Macdonald, James, Clerk of the Privy Seal, salary 400*l.* all given by him to his Deputy.			
Scott, Hon. William Henry John, Register of Affidavits in the Court of Chancery for life, executed by Deputy; Clerk of the Letters Patent to the Court of Chancery for life, by Deputy; and Receiver of Fines in the Court of Chancery	2,293	3	1
Ditto, one of the Cursitors for London and Middlesex† for life; duty executed by Deputy.			
Ditto, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, reversion ‡			
Ditto, the office of the Execution of the Laws and Statutes concerning Bankrupts, in reversion.§			
Stanhope, Hon. James Hamilton, Commissioner of Alienations; duty executed by Deputy, and a Pension A Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.	560	0	0
Stewart, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart. late Attorney General of Ireland	1,865	10	9

* It appears by Parliamentary Return, No. 653, of 1804, that William Henry Freemantle, Esq. receives one half of an annuity of 2,030*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* Irish, as compensation for loss of office as Joint Resident Secretary in London to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and also Joint Solicitor in England for the revenue of Ireland.

† It appears by the Act 40 Geo. III. c. 50, of the Irish Parliament, that Sir G. Hill also receives an annuity of 2,265*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.* Irish currency, for life, as a compensation for the loss of office as the Clerk of the House of Commons of Ireland.

* A pension of 2,000*l.* as ex-Ambassador, but does not receive it since his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury.

† No return of income; but by Appendix K. 10, to the 27th Report of select Committee of Finance in 1798, the net annual receipts of fees from that office was 500*l.* on average of three past years.

‡ No return of income, but the receipts by Lord Bathurst, as per Appendix 3d Report on Finance in 1809, was 1,081*l.* net.

§ No return of income, but the net income of which office is 4,654*l.* as stated in 3d Report on Finance in 1809, Appendix B.

	£.	s.	d.
Wynn, Sir Watkin Williams, Bart. Lieutenant-Colonel, on half-pay, of Denbigh Militia, 11s. per diem	209	15	0
Steward of the Manors of Bromfield and Yal, county of Denbigh, patent for life, granted in 1795; salary 29*l.* a year, given up to Deputy.			

APPENDIX, No. 4.—*Members of the House of Commons holding Offices for a term of years under Grant from the Crown, or other Public Officers:—*

Pennant, George Hay Dawkins, Bailiff of the Hundred of Uchef, in Carmarthenshire	15	9	1

APPENDIX, No. 5.—*Members of the House of Commons, holding Offices for life, under Appointments from the Chiefs in the Courts of Justice.*

Courtenay, William, Master in Chancery	3,600	0	0
And office of Writs and Subpœnas.			
Dowdeswell, John Edmund, Master in Chancery	2,698	9	0
Fitz-Gibbon, Hon. Richard, Usher and Register of Affidavits, Court of Chancery in Ireland	3,534	12	0
Wrottesley, Henry, Cursitor for Lincoln and Somerset, duty executed by Deputy	197	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 6.—*Pensions, or Sinecures, or Offices chiefly executed by Deputy, held by Members of the House of Commons under Grants from the Crown, or by Act of Parliament:—*

Bentinck, Lord William Henry Cavendish, Clerk of the Pipe	1,150	0	0
A Lieut.-General, and Col. of 11th Dragoons.			
Jocelyn, Hon. John, Superannuation Allowance on the Irish Establishment	650	0	0
Morland, Sir Scrope Bernard, Bart. two Annuities on 4½ per cent. Duties, 300*l.* each	600	0	0
Pechell, Sir Thomas Brooke, Bart. Servant of her late Majesty, and a Major-General in the Army	200	0	0
Villiers, Right Hon. John Charles, Warden and Chief Justice of Eyre North of Trent, and Clerk or Prothonotary of Pleas at Lancaster, by letters patent	4,878	0	0

APPENDIX, No. 7.—*Members of the House of Commons holding the Reversion of Offices under the Crown, after one or more lives; stating the Office and net proceeds at present of such Office:—*

Jenkinson, Hon. Charles Cecil Hope, reversion of office of Clerk of Pleas, Lancaster	2,795	0	0
Wellesley, Richard, reversion of office of Chief Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland	3,694	0	0

†‡† All the documents annexed to this Report are here given, with the exception of the last, being Appendix, No. 8, consisting of "a Return of Officers on the full and half-pay of the Army and Navy; the Militia and Yeomanry not included." It is of considerable length, but merely names the commissions, without detailing the profits derived from them.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 30.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

T. Hoyle and J. Lord, of Irwell Springs, Whalley, Lancashire, calico-printers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Mortimer, sen. Cleckheaton, Yorkshire, merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Morton and Co. Gray's-inn-square.

W. Hewer, Llanellan, Monmouthshire, farmer. Solicitor, Mr. Gregory, Clement's-inn.

J. T. Hallam, Netherton, Worcestershire, farmer. Solicitors, Messrs. Woodward and Co. Token-house-yard.

H. Clarke and E. Grundy, Liverpool, merchants. Solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Co. King's Bench-walk, Temple.

F. Robinson, Aston, Birmingham, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Jening and Co. Elm-court, Temple.

Saturday, August 3.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Munk, High-street, St. Saviour, Southwark, brandy-merch.

J. Cockell, Lyncombe, Somersetshire, carpenter and builder.

C. Coles, Fleet-street, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Atwood, Stelling Minnis, Kent, dealer. Solicitor, Mr. Scudamore, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.

R. Whittingham, George-street, Bryanstone-square, dealer. Solicitors, Messrs. Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street.

W. Alfrey, Cloak-lane, warehouseman. Solicitor, Mr. Jones, Brunswick-square.

J. G. Hodgson, Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, wine-merchant. Solicitors, Messrs. Amory and Coles, Throgmorton-st.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY AT THE CLOSE.

Three per Cent. Red ..	81⅛	New Four per Cents.	99⅛
Four per Cents.....	99⅛	Consols for Account .	80⅛
Consols	80⅛.		

THE EXAMINER.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

THE *Courier*, after cherishing for two or three days a report from Paris, "that the Royalists, headed by MORILLO, had risen upon and defeated the Liberals at Madrid, and rescued FERDINAND from their hands," on Friday consoles its patriotic feelings, under the disappointment of the news proving false, by the assurance, "that whatever tranquillity, or whatever appearance of tranquillity, may prevail in the capital, the condition of the provinces is truly alarming." Encouraged as the corrupt haters of Spanish liberty have been by the proceedings of the Holy Allies, and countenanced as they now most evidently are by the Ultra Government of France, the surprise is, not that the public disturbers continue to harass Catalonia and other provinces, but that, aided by the bigots and fanatics, they are not able to make a better stand; for we see they are driven from place to place, and cut up everywhere, by the Constitutional militia. As for the French Government, its Minister for Foreign Affairs now openly avows, that the *Cordon Sanitaire* (the fever has not existed in Spain for nearly eight months) has other objects besides that of preventing the entry of disease into France, namely, to prevent insults, which might arise from the frequent conflicts on the frontiers, and to discharge the duties of a faithful ally under any circumstances that might arise; for (adds M. MONTMORENCY) "all our measures must tend to preserve those great attributes inseparable from monarchies—the inviolability and safety of Kings." This is plain-speaking at any rate, and the design of the BOURBONS is clear; but those who know of what a modern French army is composed, know also that it is a two-edged weapon, which may cut the hands of those who wish to wield it for purposes hateful to the just interests of the many, and to the liberal spirit of the age. The true intelligence from Spain continues to be satisfactory. Madrid is perfectly quiet, and on the 17th the national militia, who had been encamped in the square of the Constitution, retired to their homes, after having received the thanks of the Authorities. The artillery likewise was withdrawn, and only a sufficient number of men remained under arms to do the usual garrison duty.

There will be found in our columns to-day a Parliamentary Paper of great importance as it respects the vital question of Reform, the production of which we owe to the persevering exertions of Mr. BENNET. It is a list of the well-appointed "necessary influence" gentlemen, whose "dead weight" so nicely trims the vessel of the state, and enables the Court-pilot to stem the tide and weather the gales of popular opinion. It

would be an utter waste of words to go about proving, that these misnamed Representatives of the People and Guardians of the Public Purse, are as truly the servants of the Court, as if they wore the Carlton-house livery, and stood behind the Royal chair. As for the money they annually take out of the public pocket, that is a mere nothing in comparison with the mischiefs produced by the overpowering votes of such a formidable and ever present body of paid retainers. Though doubtless a well-dressed band, the Scribe of the *Courier* seems as much ashamed of their company as *Falstaff* was of his dirty recruits, with whom he solemnly protested he would not march through Coventry; for he has carefully excluded the entire Report from his accommodating pages. This shows, in the first place, the Courtly Scribe's fear of the effect such a publication would naturally have on the public mind; and, in the next, the contempt he must entertain for his own readers, when he thus presumes to keep from them a Parliamentary document of such public interest.

A soldier has been whipped to death at Hull! We had hoped that such doings had altogether ceased in England; but it seems that nothing short of some legislative measure will put a stop to this dreadful and degrading system of corporal punishment. No doubt suffering must follow guilt, and discipline must be maintained in the army: but are there not many salutary ways of punishing offenders, without having recourse to the frightful torture of the lash? Cannot men be fined, imprisoned, kept on hard fare and short allowance, or subjected to severe additional duty? We know that they can and are, in many instances, and that too with the best effect; and it is therefore clear, that punishment by the cat-o'-nine-tails may be wholly dispensed with. Gracious God! Only think of a wretched fellow-creature being tied up to the halberts, and whipped till "his bones were as bare of skin and flesh, as if his back had been scraped with a knife!" It requires no great force of imagination to think that we see the victim's quivering flesh torn, bit by bit, from his streaming back, and hear his soul-subduing cries, or stifled groans! Surely if "damned custom" had not familiarized men to such barbarous inflictions, nothing could induce persons possessing the common feelings of humanity to be in any way concerned in them. A Jury has decided that "the deceased received three hundred lashes, and that he died of the same, and of the fever, mortification, and debility arising therefrom:" and Sir Francis Burdett, with that generous feeling for his kind which has ever graced his character, has given notice of a motion for next Session on the subject of Corporal Punishments, with a reference no doubt to this particular case of *John Furnell*. It will not therefore be forgotten; and we sincerely hope that the present shocking catastrophe will be the means of putting an end to a mode of punishment, which, as is proved by the example of France and other countries, is not necessary as it respects military discipline, while it wounds the general feeling, and inflicts a stain on the national character.

The King of Prussia is expected shortly at Paris. The impression in France is, that the Austrians and Prussians will enter that country in considerable force, with the two-fold object of acting against Spain, and securing the obedience of the French army. This design was lately alluded to by General Foy in his animadversion on the eulogies on the Holy Alliance.—*Morning Chronicle.*

There is, as our readers know, a very large French army on the frontiers of Spain, probably 60,000 men—it is called the *cordon sanitaire*, a name which it will well deserve if it prevent the circulation of that fatal disease called Jacobinism. Whether it is or is not intended that that army should be carried into more active service, is a question which we shall not discuss. But it will easily be inferred, that the report of the intended march of an Austrian and Prussian army is not entitled to credit. And it may be confidently depended upon, that any steps which the great Powers may take will have for their *sole* object *to prevent the peace of Europe from being disturbed.* Their determination with respect to Greece is this: she may carry on her insurrection against the Porte, but it must be by her own resources, and without the countenance or connivance of any of the European Powers. They feel that all and each of those Powers stand in need of repose after the long and convulsive struggles they have made, and their whole labour and efforts will be directed to that end. It is already known that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are going to Vienna, where subjects of great moment will in all probability be treated of and arranged, though possibly without the formality of a Congress.—*Courier.*

A Spanish paper mentions, that when the soldiers of the French *Cordon Sanitaire* heard of the success of the patriots at Madrid, they expressed great satisfaction, and shouted "*Vive la liberte d'Espagne.*"

The Portuguese Government has acknowledged the Colombian Republic. M. Zea has received despatches through the Minister of Portugal resident here, to the above effect.

M. Foy, (alluding to the rumours circulated in France respecting the entry of foreign troops), thus addressed the Chamber of Deputies during a late debate:—"The Holy Alliance has been mentioned. The Holy Alliance! We know it only by the taxes which it has imposed; by the calamities which it has inflicted on us. But if its soldiers appear again on the national territory—if we are menaced with a third occupation, all Frenchmen, whether military or not—[*the whole left side rise exclaiming 'all, all'*]—all France would rise and march united to exterminate them [*loud applause on the left.*]"

At the great picture sale now going on at Antwerp, the celebrated "*Chapeau de Paille,*" by Rubens, was purchased by Mr. Smith, of Great Marlborough-street, for about 3,270*l.* sterling. As soon as it was announced and put up, there was a general clapping of hands!

Those who know a great mind when they meet with it, and who have been delighted with the noble things in the works of Mr. Shelley, will be shocked to hear that he has been cut off in the prime of his life and genius. He perished at sea, in a storm, with his friend Captain Williams, of the Fusileers, on the evening of the 8th ult., somewhere off Via Reggia, on the coast of Italy, between Leghorn and the Gulf of Spezia. He had been to Pisa, to do a kind action, and he was returning to his country abode at Lerici to do another.—Such was the whole course of his life. Let those who have known such hearts, and have lost them, judge of the grief of his friends. Both he and Capt. Williams have left wives and children. Capt. Williams was also in the prime of life, and a most amiable man, beloved like his friend. The greatest thing we can say in honour of his memory (and we are sure he would think so), is, that he was worthy to live with his friend, and to die with him.—Vale, dilectissime hominum! Vale, dilectissime; et nos ama, ut dixisti, in sepulchro

Private Letters and the Paris Papers talk of an approaching visit to Paris from the King of Prussia, while the Emperor of Russia remains at Vienna, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria. Political objects are assigned as the motives of both. We very much doubt whether the King of Prussia will proceed to Paris, but we apprehend that there is no doubt that the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia will not leave their own territories upon a tour of mere courtesy or amusement. Without entering into any particular statement, we dare say our readers will agree with us, that there is a great deal, in the general state of the Continent of Europe, to occupy the most serious attention of all the great Powers. Not that there is any chance of war between Russia and the Porte. It may appear rather paradoxical to assert, that the chances of war have diminished in proportion to the increasing violence and spread of the Greek insurrection. The Emperor of Russia saw, that to redress his grievances by war, would be to lend his sanction and power to the cause of rebellion, and *he had reason to suspect* that hostilities on his part, against the Porte, would be the signal for insurrectionary movements in some of the southern points of Europe. Perhaps this has not yet struck some of our readers, as one of those powerful motives that arrested the arm of Russia, and made her halt on the other side of the Pruth.—*Courier.*

An article from Vienna, dated July 17, says "Prince Louis of Kaunitz-Rittberg, nephew of the Prime Minister of that name, under the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa, was arrested by the Police last Saturday, and brought before the Criminal Court, on a charge of having used violence towards several young persons, one of whom is dead in consequence of the ill-treatment she received. This Prince, on account of his disgraceful conduct, and the total derangement of his domestic affairs, has long been avoided in society. This act of authority, exercised on a Prince, who is the head of one of the most illustrious families in our country, Grand Cross of several foreign Orders, and who has represented the august person of his Majesty the Emperor on several missions, at Copenhagen, Madrid, and Rome, is a remarkable proof of the spirit of justice of our Government."

The Journal de Thoulouse states, that on the 16th ult. "the two parties who carry on the contest in Catalonia came to close quarters in the neighbourhood of Vich. The carnage is stated to have been very great. Never were so much courage and resolution remarked in both parties. Nevertheless, the troops of Misas and Malavila were not able to hold out long against the experienced regiments of militia, and those two chiefs were obliged to retreat. Their loss was said be considerable, and was estimated at 600 men. The Constitutionalists were commanded by the Captain-General in person: they apprised the inhabitants of Puycerda, that they might reckon on their approaching deliverance. Three thousand men, disembarked at Rosas, have been directed on Olot; and other 3,000 have proceeded from Barcelona, and advance on Lampourdan."

The destruction of the Capitan Pacha, the destroyer of Scio, is confirmed by the unsuspicious testimony of the *Austrian Observer*; the Greeks, by a display of incomparable skill and courage, having blown up the ship of that officer, and set on fire many superior vessels.—This action, if it be of the magnitude asserted, gives Greece, for the present campaign at least, the command of the seat of maritime warfare in the Archipelago, and the power of cutting off the supplies from many impor-

The late Mr. Emery's Family.—The subscription is going on well, but the efforts of the benevolent must not be relaxed. Let it not be forgotten that the object is to make a provision for two aged parents, an amiable wife, and seven young children. To accomplish this we need not apprise our readers that the Benefit will do but little, however productive it may be. We are inclined, however, to entertain the most confident hopes that the powerful feeling which the great talent and good character of the deceased have excited every where, may enable the Committee to provide respectably for the whole family.

Extents in Aid.—The following is a new Order of the Court of Exchequer, respecting the Affidavit on which the Process of Extents in Aid shall in future be issued:—

"Upon the motion of Mr. Attorney-General, it is ordered, that from henceforth no fiat for an Extent in Aid shall be granted, unless the party applying for the same, or some person or persons on his behalf, shall make affidavit, that, unless the process of extent for the debt due to him from his debtor be forthwith issued, the debt due to the Crown from the party applying will be in danger of being lost to the Crown. James Elderton, Reg."

Mr. Justice Park.—A Hertfordshire Juryman complains of the conduct of Mr. Justice Park towards the Jury at the late Assizes. He says, "The last case of to-day was one of a felony committed by a very young boy, which Mr. Justice Park informed us had been clearly made out against the prisoner, and that we could find no other verdict than guilty; we, however, thought differently, we did not conceive that the boy *had* committed a felony, and we disbelieved the principal witness against him, we, therefore, acquitted him, after a long and patient consideration, and discussion. On the verdict being pronounced, Mr. Justice Park addressed us, telling us that he would not receive that verdict,—that it was contrary to the law and the evidence, and he desired us to re-consider it. We did so; and being unanimously of opinion that our verdict was a proper one, we a second time declared the prisoner *Not Guilty*.—Mr. Justice Park immediately declared in open Court, that it was an improper and mischievous verdict, and addressing the lad who had been acquitted, told him, 'that he had not the slightest doubt of his guilt, and that no one else could entertain any;' that he had been most improperly acquitted, but that he would bear his case in mind, and that if ever he came before him again he should take care that the fullest punishment authorised by law was visited upon him for any offence of which he might be convicted. He then again, looking at the Jury, said that it was a disgraceful and scandalous verdict, and that it was the only wrong verdict they had given during the Assizes; and then, in no very courteous terms, desired us to be gone."—*Taunton Courier.*

DEATH FROM MILITARY FLOGGING.

An inquest was held at York on the 22d ult. on the body of *John Furnell*, a private in the 2d regiment of Foot, who had been flogged at Hull, and within one week afterwards removed to the barracks at York, where he died on Friday week. The only witness examined on the 22d was a surgeon in the 2d Dragoon Guards, who said he believed the deceased had sunk under debility, which debility might have owed its origin to a three years' residence in the West Indies. He, however, acknowledged that when the man was removed from Hull, the weather was extremely hot, and that he must have been much jolted in the baggage-cart.

The inquest was adjourned till Monday, to allow time for the arrival of witnesses, but these witnesses having arrived on Friday week, the inquest was resumed on Saturday.

H. Wering, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 2d regiment, deposed that said regiment was in the garrison at Hull in June, and on the 21st of that month the deceased was tried before a Court-martial, [illegible] highly irregular and unsoldier-like conduct, in having in

his possession a silver spoon or spoons, the property of the Officers' regimental mess, between the 1st and 14th of June, and offering to dispose of the same, knowing it or them to be improperly come by;" that the man was found guilty, and sentenced to receive 300 lashes; that the sentence being confirmed by the Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel Jordan, it was carried into effect on the 23d of June; that no more lashes were inflicted than the sentence authorized, and that the deceased was then sent to the hospital, which is about a mile from the garrison; that on the 27th of June the regiment marched from Hull, and arrived at York on the 29th; also, that the deceased rode from Hull to York on the baggage-cart, but walked from York to the hospital.

Mr. Alexander, the Surgeon of the 2d regiment, confirmed the above. Witness examined the back of the deceased at Beverley, *after the first day's march*; he then appeared to be doing well. After *the second day's march* he saw the deceased at Market-Weighton. He then complained of his back, and on examination found that a mortification had commenced, and that the deceased was labouring under a smart fever. The back of the deceased was dressed, and proper medicines were administered. The next morning the mortification had increased, but the fever had subsided. Witness, however, did not know any proper medical gentleman (meaning, we suppose, an army surgeon) under whose care he could leave the deceased, and he was therefore taken to York. The deceased complained of having received a hurt on a baggage-cart. The witness concluded by acknowledging that the weather was extremely hot during the march.

Thus ended the evidence; and the Jury, after due consideration, returned a verdict—"That the deceased received 300 lashes; and that he died of the same, and of the fever, mortification, and debility arising therefrom."

On the first day of the inquest, one of the Jurymen went to see the body, then in a state of putrefaction, and described the bones of the back to be as clear of flesh as if they had been *scraped with a knife*.

NEW LAW FOR THE SALE OF BREAD.

The new Act of Parliament for regulating the sale of bread is just published. The following is an abstract of some of its principal provisions:—

It enacts, that from and after the 29th of September next, no baker shall continue to make or sell bread in peck loaves, half pecks, or quartern loaves, under a penalty not exceeding 10*l*. and not less than 40*s*.

Bakers are allowed to make bread of such weight or size as they please, and to sell it only by weight, under a penalty not exceeding 40*s*. French and fancy bread, or rolls, are exempt from this part of the Act.

Any baker selling bread not previously weighed in the presence of the party purchasing the same, whether required by the purchaser to do so or not, forfeits for every such offence a sum not exceeding 10*s*.

Bakers neglecting to keep scales and weights in their shops, or using false scales or weights, to be subject to a penalty not exceeding 5*l*.

Every baker or baker's journeyman, detected in adulterating bread, to be fined in a sum of not less than 5*l*. and not exceeding 10*l*. or, in default of paying such fine, to be imprisoned six months. The names of all offenders to be published in the newspapers.

The adulteration of corn or flour, or the selling of flour of one sort of corn for the flour of any other corn, to be punished with a fine of not less than 5*l*. and not more than 20*l*.

All bread made of mixed flour to be marked with a Roman M, under a penalty not exceeding 10*s*.

Millers, mealmen, or bakers, having any ingredients for the adulteration of meal or bread on their premises, to be fined 40*s*. and not exceeding 10*l*. the obstructing of any authorized search subject to a penalty not exceeding 10*l*.

Bakers not to bake bread or rolls on the Sabbath-day; nor to bake pies, &c. except between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon, under a penalty of from 10*s*. to 40*s*.

Such are the principal provisions of this Act, which is to be in force for two years, and extends 10 miles round the Metropolis.

THE BISHOP OF CLOGHER.

"We briefly adverted a few days ago, to the disgraceful conduct of a Dignitary of the Irish Church. One sentiment of abhorrence actuates every mind on the subject; and Government have shown themselves on this, as on all other occasions, faithful representatives of the national feeling. Anxious to mark their sense of the severe injury sustained by the cause of religion and morals, they nevertheless could only act as the law directs; but every measure prescribed by the law has been and will be pursued with undeviating strictness. As soon as the matter came to the knowledge of the Home Department (which was not till the chief criminal had been admitted to bail), the particulars were officially submitted to the Crown Lawyers; and in conformity with their professional advice, the most speedy and effectual means were adopted, both in Ireland and England, for proceeding at once in the temporal and ecclesiastical courts. The See of Clogher, therefore, will not long bear the stain with which it is at present defiled. If conscience does not prompt a voluntary *resignation* of the pastoral charge, recourse will be had to the solemn, but happily very unusual, process of *Episcopal deprivation*, which must be pronounced by the Metropolitan, usually taking to his assistance six or seven other Bishops.—No instance of this infliction has occurred, we believe, since the reign of William III. but it is certain that the Church retains the power of removing a Prelate from his See for scandalous excesses, "whence any great public infamy doth arise;" and that the present is a case which calls aloud for the exercise of that power, no one can doubt.—Independently of this, the Attorney General will officially prosecute the parties at the Middlesex Sessions, either to trial, or, if they evade that, to outlawry, with all its consequent penalties and disabilities. More, the law does not permit; for, black as is the moral turpitude of the conduct deposed to, it still amounts only to a bailable offence; and we all know that both by the Common Law and by the Habeas Corpus Act, it is deemed a violation of the liberty of the subject, in any Magistrate, to refuse or delay to bail a person bailable. In the present instance the wealthier individual found bail immediately; and if the other should tender bail at any time before the Sessions, it must be accepted. The Magistrate demanded much more than ordinary, though, we fear, much less than effectual bail; but it must be remembered, that the Bill of Rights strictly forbids the taking of excessive bail. It is to be regretted that a villain should ever shelter himself under the protection of such salutary enactments; but they are too closely interwoven with our liberties to admit a doubt of their general utility, even though, in a particular instance, they may operate to produce a defeazance of that entire and exemplary justice which the case demands."—*New Times*.

It appears from a statement in the *Dublin Herald*, that the unfortunate man Byrne, who was nearly whipped to death in Dublin for bringing a criminal charge against the Bishop, is still living, and that he was not sentenced to transportation. This paper adds, "he was found guilty entirely on the evidence of the wretch, whose theatrical attitude in rising and calling on the God of truth and justice to hear his words, while he pledged himself before his country, and on the Holy Evangelists, that he had been falsely accused, has not yet left the minds of numerous citizens who were spectators.—The sentence was two years imprisonment, and two or three floggings. The incarceration was fully completed, and under one flogging he bled until the last spark of life had nearly become extinct. When he had recovered, and was on the eve of getting a second flogging, a steward of the monster came to him, and offered a remission of the impending punishment, on the condition of Byrne's signing a written acknowledgment of his having been guilty of slander and falsehood. Who, that was not prepared to die of the agonies of the rack, could refuse a signature under such circumstances? The poor creature, it may be supposed, was not slow in putting his trembling hand to the paper—and he was *mercifully* spared a punishment of which it was a thousand to one he would not have survived the infliction."—The above journal also says, that the Bishop of Clogher was not only a Dignitary of the Irish Church, but a Member of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, one of the Board of Education, a Bible Distributor, and a stanch Hater of Popery.

ROYAL MENAGERIE, TOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—I trust that you will contradict a paragraph headed "Royal Menagerie," and inserted in your last number, in

which it is said that the only Animals to be seen in the collection are two or three bears. I request this act of kindness on your part, satisfied that the intentions of the "Correspondent" were directed to my personal injury, and to prevent my acquiring those means which are necessary for the support of my family. To prove how untrue the statement is, I subjoin a list of the animals at present in the collection, which has but for a short time been entrusted to my care; and for the perfecting of which by every novelty and every fine specimen that can be obtained, I shall lose no possible opportunity, in order to evince my gratitude to those by whose kindness I have been promoted, and to the public for the patronage with which I have already been honoured.

I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,

ALFRED COPPS,

July 25, 1822. Keeper of the Royal Menagerie, Tower.

LIST:

Lion and Lioness, in the same den.
Leopard and Leopardess, in the same den.
Striped Hyena.
Grizzly Bear, Cinnamon Bear—presented by the Hudson's Bay Company—of this latter there is not another specimen in the country.
Black Bear, presented by His R. H. the Duke of Sussex.
Wolf, presented by Col. Woodford.
Ocelot or Tyger Cat, presented by Sir Ralph Woodford.
Coatimondi.
Curious Monkey from Madagascar.
Colatriope Ditto.
Ringtail Ditto.
Mufflon Sheep.
Two Emews.
Golden Vulture, presented by Sir R. Woodford.
Curaçoa Bird, presented by Ditto.
Trumpeter Bird Ditto.
Casbew Bird.
Six Black Swans.
Spatula or Spoon-bill.
Two Eagles from Norway.
Two Cormorants.
The Minor Bird.
Two Quarns, and a pleasing variety of Parrots, Parroquets, Doves, Manakins, Nutmeg Birds, &c.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

ON Tuesday evening, CLARA FISHER concluded her engagement, by the performance of *Doctor Pangloss*, in the *Heir at Law*, for her own benefit. It was fully equal to that which we are now entitled to expect from her; but we cannot bring ourselves to dilate upon a representation so *outré* and ludicrous. We wonder, and must wonder, for the child extorts it, by her very astonishing aptitude; but here our pleasure ends. We wish this little girl would make haste to grow tall, and fall into that line of spirited female gentility, for which we think nature has more particularly designed her. We know of nothing else which has taken place at this Theatre during the week, which calls for particular remark, *Gil Blas* being postponed until Tuesday. We hope that the public will discover the soul of the Licentiate in it, in one sense; and the proprietors in another. We wish these summer Theatres to succeed, to keep up something between the great houses and Tom and Jerry doings, for the benefit of those who are obliged to stay away from watering-places. There is really a very pretty company at this House at present, and it ought to succeed.

HAYMARKET.

The *Heir at Law* has been revived at this Theatre, in which the *Pangloss* of TERRY, and still more the *Zekiel Homespun* of OXBERRY, exhibited very considerable claims to approbation. There is a finish and a force in the latter, when he has anything more to fill up than a sketch, which makes us regret that we do not more frequently behold him in characters which give something *to* him, rather than almost exclusively in such as take all the merit *from* him. *Who wants a Guinea* has also been brought out at this Theatre—poor for COLMAN; but it will bear two or three performances. DIBDIN, we hear, has a piece forthcoming, to be intitled *The Abyssinians*. Hear and admire too;—if the London Magazine is to be trusted, Mr. LISTON is about to retire from the stage, in consequence of being *Heir at Law* to a title (a baronetcy we believe) and a fortune.

NEWSPAPER CHAT.

NATIONAL MONUMENT OF SCOTLAND.—The Bill for the erection of this object has received the Royal assent. It is to be a *fac simile* of the Parthenon of Athens, with a place of worship for 3,000 persons, including his Majesty's forces stationed in and about Edinburgh. The City of Edinburgh have granted a site on the Calton-hill for this edifice, and his Majesty, who is the patron of the undertaking, is to lay the foundation stone on the occasion of his visit to Edinburgh.

A few days since, as Edward Osborn, of Hope, near Kingsbridge, was standing on the cliff, near the sea, he observed a swarm of bees flying underneath him; he immediately descended, and followed them a quarter of a mile, when the wind drove them back. The man stood still, and the bees all pitched on his leg, and soon crept under his jacket, and up his side and arm. After this, he walked home to Hope, where he shook the bees into a butt, but without being stung; and they are now doing well.—*Plymouth Telegraph.*

ABSENTEES.—It will scarcely be credited, by those who have no means of knowing the circumstance, that there are from 100,000 to 150,000 English and Irish people of property living in different parts of the Continent. Whole towns are absolutely peopled by them In Paris, the Duke of Hamilton, with the Earls of Stair and Fife, at an expense to themselves, or rather to their country, of 100,000*l.* per annum, lead the fashion to about 20,000 English persons, of a mixed character, at Versailles. Mr. Robert Williams, the Member for Carnarvonshire, with his numerous and amiable family, and several titled persons, have, for some years, taken up their residence in the neighbourhood of Geneva. There are 1,500 English families with the Duke of Leeds at the head, the Marchioness of Bute, and many distinguished nobles of both sexes, at Rome. Lord Montford has lived some time near Bordeaux, surrounded by about 2,000, one half of whom are small fundholders, and one half Irish of 300*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, when they can get their rents paid. At Tours there is a select corps of about 4,000, who pride themselves upon their family connexions in the United Kingdom. At Boulogne there are 6,000 English, 4,000 of whom are entitled to some compassion, being half-pay officers, who cannot live without wine. Prince Leopold very naturally expends his 50,000 a-year among his German cousins. At Brussels the English and Irish congregate, and there is scarcely a town or village in France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy, in which they are not to be found.—*Dublin paper.*

The preparations for the contraction and other judicious alterations before the curtain of Drury-lane Theatre are commenced; to complete which, the erection of the scaffolding is estimated at an expense of at least 500*l.*

Lord Bagot has ordered all arrears of rent to be struck off his steward's books.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

DOGGETT'S COAT AND BADGE.—Thursday evening, the annual aquatic contest for Mr. Thomas Doggett's (the comedian's) coat and badge, took place from the Old Swan, London-bridge, to the Swan, Chelsea, by six watermen. The prize was decided in favour of Naulton, of Lambeth.

A very curious phenomenon has occurred within these few weeks at Hickling Broad; thousands and tens of thousands of fish have died, and floated on the surface of the water. No satisfactory cause has been assigned for this great and unexampled destruction of the finny tribe.—*Norwich Post.*

THE LATE MR. EMERY.—The remains of this excellent Actor were interred, on Thursday, in a vault at the Holborn side of St. Andrew's Church. Four of his sons, and a number of his friends, attended to perform this last sad duty, and the church and passages were thronged with sympathetic spectators.—His family, it seems, are left unprovided, for whom a benefit at Covent-garden Theatre is announced; and a subscription has also been most successfully commenced.—"Mrs. Coutts (says the *Chronicle*) has already sent 100*l.* towards the subscription. This tribute, we understand, is intended by the amiable benefactress merely to cover the funeral expences, mourning, &c. but her humanity is to be still farther extended towards a future provision for the family."

BENEVOLENCE ITS OWN REWARD.—It was said of Boulter (a better sort of highwayman) that one day riding on horseback on the high road, he met a young woman who was weeping, and who appeared to be in great distress. Touched with compassion, he asked what was the cause of her affliction; when she told him, without knowing who he was, that a creditor, attended by a bailiff, had

gone to a house which she pointed out, and had threatened to take her husband to prison for a debt of 30 guineas. Boulter gave her the 30 guineas, telling her to go and pay the debt, and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off, loading the honest gentleman with benedictions. Boulter, in the mean time, waited on the road till he saw the creditor come out; he then attacked him, and took back the 30 guineas, besides everything else he had about him.—*Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement.*

Politeness in Death.—The Duke de Crillon was at Avignon at the period when the Duke of Ormond died there; and having entered his chamber at the very moment when the latter was dying, he had nearly been witness to a remarkable scene, which had just taken place between the expiring Nobleman and a German Baron, also one of the most polite men of his country. The Duke feeling himself dying, desired to be conveyed to his arm-chair; when turning towards the Baron, "Excuse me, Sir," said he, "if I should make some grimaces in your presence; but my physician tells me that I am on the point of death." "Ah, my Lord Duke!" replied the Baron, "I beg that you will not put yourself under any constraint on my account."—*Idem.*

English or Saxon Language, in what particulars it borrows from the French.—All the words of necessity are derived from the German, and the words of luxury and those used at table, from the French. The sky, the earth, the elements, the names of animals, household goods, and articles of food,—all these are the same in German as in English; the fashions of dress, and everything belonging to the kitchen, luxury, and ornament, are taken from the French: and to such a degree of exactness, that the names of animals which serve for the ordinary food of men, such as *ox*, *calf*, *sheep*, when alive, are called the same in English as in German; but when they are served up for the table they change their names, and are called *beef*, *veal*, *mutton*, after the French. Every reader will readily see the reasons.—*Idem.*

Napoleon's Opinion respecting the lower Animals.—There is a link between animals and the Deity. Man (added he) is merely a more perfect animal than the rest. He reasons better. But how do we know that animals have not a language of their own? My opinion is, that it is presumption in us to say *no*, because we do not understand them. A horse has memory, knowledge, and love. He knows his master from the servants, though the latter are more constantly with him. I had a horse myself, who knew me from any other person, and manifested, by capering and proudly marching with his head erect, when I was on his back, his knowledge that he bore a person superior to the others by whom he was surrounded. Neither would he allow any other person to mount him, except one groom who constantly took care of him; and when rode by him, his motions were far different, and such as seemed to say that he was conscious he bore an inferior. When I lost my way, I was accustomed to throw the reins down his neck, and he always discovered it in places where I, with all my observation and boasted superior knowledge, could not. Who can deny the sagacity of dogs? There is a link between all animals. Plants are so many animals who eat and drink; and there are gradations up to man, who is only the most perfect of them all. The same spirit animates them all in a greater or a lesser degree.—*Napoleon in Exile.*

Madame de Stael.—Napoleon then spoke about Madame de Stael. She was, he said, a woman of considerable talent and great ambition; but so extremely intriguing and restless, as to give rise to the observation, that she would throw her friends into the sea, that at the moment of drowning she might have an opportunity of saving them.—*Idem.*

Legal Abuse.—It might be urged, by the Old Bailey Barrister's friends, in extenuation of his gross personal assaults, that other *celebrated* Lawyers have been equally scurrilous. This is true. We find that even Sir Edw. Coke, when Attorney-General, indulged himself in a like humour. He told Mrs. Turner, when tried for her life, for being concerned in the plot against Sir Thos. Overbury, that she was guilty of the seven deadly sins; being a whore, a bawd, a sorcerer, a witch, a felon, and a murderer! It is true, this wretched creature was a great criminal. But his treatment of the murdered Raleigh was quite as outrageous; though to all his bitter abuse, the gallant Victim only replied, that he spoke indiscreetly, barbarously, uncivilly,—in a way not becoming a man of quality and virtue.—Rare indeed is it to behold an Attorney-General acting a humane and a generous part.

Ben Jonson's first interview with Mr. Corbet (afterwards Bishop Corbet) took place at a tavern. The Poet desired the waiter to take to the young Gentleman a quart of raw wine, and tell him, "I sacrifice my service to him."—"Friend (replied Corbet) I thank him for his love; but tell him from me that he is mistaken, for sacrifices are always *burnt*." This happy allusion to the *mulled* wine of the time, greatly pleased the jovial Dramatist.

BONNIE MARY HALLIDAY.

[*From "Traditional Tales of the English and Scottish Peasantry, by Allan Cunningham"—just published.*]

Bonnie Mary Halliday,
Turn again, I call you;
If you go to the dewy wood,
Sorrow will befal you:
The ringdove from the dewy wood
Is wailing sore and calling,
And Annan-water, 'tween its banks,
Is foaming far and falling.

Gentle Mary Halliday,
Come, my bonnie lady;
Upon the river's woody bank
My steed is saddled ready;
And for thy haughty kinsmen's threats,
My faith shall never falter;
The bridal banquet's ready-made,
The priest is at the altar.

Gentle Mary Halliday,
The towers of merry Preston
Have bridal candles gleaming bright,
So busk thee, love, and hasten:
Come, busk thee, love, and bowne thee
Through Tinwald and green Mouswal:
Come, be the grace and be the charm
To the proud towers of Machusel.

Bonnie Mary Halliday,
Turn again, I tell you:
For wit, an' grace, an' loveliness,
What maidens may excel you?
Though Annan has its beauteous dames,
And Corrie many a fair one,
We canna want thee from our sight,
Thou lovely and thou rare one.

Bonnie Mary Halliday,
When the cittern's sounding,
We'll miss thy lithsome, lily foot,
Amang the blithe lads bounding:
The summer sun shall freeze our veins,
The winter moon shall warm us,
Ere the like of thee shall come again
To cheer us and to charm us.

LAW.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

Stafford, July 27.—*William Calkin* was indicted for manslaughter, committed in feloniously killing his wife, at Stoke upon Trent.

The first witness called was James Bayley, the father of the deceased. He was quite blind, and being very old and decrepit, was examined sitting at the table. He stated that he lived in the house with the prisoner and his wife. In the evening of the 19th of March, they had retired to rest as usual, without any appearance of quarrel. Between six and seven o'clock on the following morning, he was alarmed by loud noises in the cellar: they were a mixture of crying and shrieking, which he knew came from his daughter. He got up, dressed as fast as he could, and went into the sitting-room, to which his daughter came from the cellar, and sat on a chair. From what she said, he understood she was much hurt; but being blind he could not tell in what manner. She lived till the morning of the 25th of March.

Ann Calkin, the daughter of the prisoner and the deceased, remembered hearing cries and shrieks from the cellar, between six and seven in the morning. She rose, and went into the cellar, and on going down she found her mother sitting on a barrel, and complaining of pain in her head. The deceased came back, and sat on a chair for half an hour, then went out to a neighbour's house; and on her return went to bed. She never recovered sufficiently to work.

Mr. Martin, surgeon, stated that he was called in to attend the deceased. He found marks of violence on her head, face, neck,

and shoulder, which were greatly discoloured and swollen. She was unable distinctly to articulate, in consequence of the swelling of her tongue, which might have been occasioned either by its being caught between the teeth, or by external violence. He had no doubt that the external violence was the cause of the death. The swelling must have been caused by repeated blows.

Mr. Bayley was asked whether the deceased had ever expressed to him a belief that she should not recover! He replied, that she had repeatedly done so; and was then asked whether, afterwards, she disclosed anything respecting the violence she received. The witness stated, that she told him her husband had struck her five times on the head, and once on the shoulder, and had then violently knocked her head against a beam in the cellar.

The Prisoner said, "I came home again on Thursday night, and went up to bed, and my wife and I were as comfortable as ever we had been in our lives till she departed." He begged that his daughter might be asked whether her mother did not, as he was lifting her out of bed to make the bed more easy, on the day before her death, say that she should die, but lay the fault on the bad management of the surgeon. The daughter, however, could not recollect that any such expressions were used by her mother.

Mr. Baron GARROW recapitulated the evidence, and the Jury immediately found the prisoner *Guilty*.

The Learned Judge observed, that this was the first occasion on which he had been called to execute the new law respecting manslaughter, by which a party convicted of the offence is liable to be punished with imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, or by transportation for life. Were it not that the law had passed too recently to be generally known, he should, in this case, so nearly approaching to murder, have felt bound to inflict the severest punishment. The sentence on the prisoner was, that he should be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three years.

YORK, JULY 31.—A case of Criminal Conversation was tried this day, WORRALL v. SANDERSON, which excited much attention. The plaintiff, Mr. John Worrall, had been a Lieutenant in the navy, but had retired from the service. He married Miss Davies in 1800, by whom he had five children. The defendant kept a school, at which Mr. W. placed two of his children. This led to an intimacy. In 1817, a separation took place, Mr. Worral having a strong suspicion that his wife's affections had been seduced by the defendant, and that his bed had been dishonoured, though he then had not sufficient proofs to go before a Jury. Mrs. W. used to meet Mr. Sanderson at an inn, and stay the whole day with him; to ride out with him in post-chaises, &c. and on one occasion a hot supper was prepared by Mrs. W. for Mr. Sanderson, but Mr. Worrall returning home unexpectedly, Mr. Sanderson slipped away by a back door. After the separation, Mr. Sanderson visited Mrs. Worrall at all times. He was seen going into her house in the evening, and coming out in the morning, and was observed in Mrs. W.'s room without his coat and waistcoat. A servant of Mrs. W. said she had seen Mr. Sanderson kiss her mistress, and she used to go to bed and leave them together. In the course of the trial, love-letters from Mr. Sanderson to Mrs. W. were read; one, written in lemon-juice, requesting her to meet him, began, "My dear Love."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE summed up. He thought that before the separation Mrs. W. was placed in situations which could leave no doubt a criminal intercourse had taken place. There could be no doubt that the defendant's letter was the letter of one who entertained a criminal passion. To be sure, if the plaintiff connived afterwards at his own dishonour, he would not be entitled to their verdict. The letters showed that the defendant had been taking a house for Mrs. Worrall: the plaintiff ought not to have permitted him to be so employed. That circumstance they would take into consideration in estimating the damages in any case.

The Jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l*.

FRANCE *v.* POWELL.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

This case occupied the one Court at the same time that the case above given occupied the other. The parties had been serving at the same time in the Tontine inn, Sheffield, where promises were mutually plighted in a neighbour's house. The plaintiff afterwards went to London, where she now acts as servant maid in Finsbury-square. The defendant, more fortunate, received a legacy of 3,000*l*. in the 3 per cent. consols., and abandoned his office of post-boy. The fortune seemed to make his former promises more interesting, at least to the lady. He, however, married another, and an attorney came from London to recover damages by way of compensation to his first and forsaken love. The habits of life and style of elocution of the witnesses gave much relief to the formalities of a judicial proceeding.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.

MARY-LE-BONE POLICE-OFFICE.

On Friday, *J. W. Parkins*, Esq. attended this Office, charged by the Overseers with being the father of a male child, borne by Hannah White, she and the child being chargeable on the funds of Mary-le-bone parish. The Ex-Sheriff was attended by Mr. Hill, solicitor, of Chancery-lane, and two elderly females.

Hannah White, a fresh-coloured and remarkably good-looking young woman, 20 years of age, being examined, said she was delivered of the infant she held in her arms about two months ago in the workhouse. She had never been married. She charged that Gentleman *(pointing to Mr. Parkins)* with being the father of the child. She had gone by the name of Jarvis, and represented herself as a married woman, while pregnant, in order to procure lodgings. She had never said that she would swear the child to Mr. Parkins, as he was able to pay for it, and Jarvis was not: she did not know any man of the name of Jarvis. She met Mr. Parkins in Hyde-park, where all their meetings took place, except once, when she went with him to Queen-square. Her father lived at Lisson-grove, and went by the name of Williams.

Mrs. Simmons, the wife of a cutler in St. Martin's Churchyard, said, that Hannah White lodged at her house, passing as Mrs. Jarvis, and a man called Jarvis repeatedly called to see her. Since the birth of the child, Hannah White asked witness if the child was not like Jarvis, and had a dark complexion like him? Witness asked her how she came to swear the child to Mr. Parkyns? She said, she had better swear it to him, who could afford to pay for it, than to Jarvis, who was only a poor clerk.

Hannah White here rose up, and declared that this was all false; that the young man she called Jarvis was her brother; that she called him her husband, to prevent suspicion; and that he now lived with her father.

[A messenger was sent to bring her brother to the office.]

Before his arrival, Mrs. Simmons was again questioned. She said, she never knew of any man staying all night with Hannah White. Several came there, and she talked a good deal about a Capt. Currie.

The brother now arrived with the officer, when Hannah White said, that he was the only brother who visited her, and passed for Mr. Jarvis.—Mrs. Simmons said, he was not the man she had seen at her house.

Mr. Hill now contended, that the story was altogether so improbable, that the charge should be dismissed.—Mr. GRIFFITH (one of the Magistrates) thought otherwise. Her story, he said, though contradicted in some minor points, was not in the main ones; and a young woman, when ashamed of her condition, would tell a thousand lies to conceal it.

Mr. Parkins assured the Magistrates, that the girl was foully perjured; and that had he been aware that the case would have been thus gone into, he would have brought a host of witnesses to prove that she was not worthy of belief. He contended that the proceedings should be quashed.

Mr. RAWLINSON said they could not do that, for if they did, they would shut out the parish from all remedy; and he was most certainly of opinion that a case had been made out, *prima facie*, to warrant them in making an order.

Mr. GRIFFITHS was of the same opinion, and said he thought all the supposed mystery in the conduct of the young woman was completely cleared up.

The Magistrates directed the clerk to make out an order upon Mr. Parkins to pay the expences incurred, and 4s. per week for the maintenance of the child as long as it should be chargeable to the parish.

Mr. Parkins declared that he would appeal to the Sessions.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

INQUEST AT TUNBRIDGE.—On Monday an inquest was taken on the body of *Miss Sarah Hugford*, who died on Saturday evening. It appeared that the deceased, who was on a visit to the Misses de St. Croix, at Tunbridge, had complained of having had the tooth-ache the night before, and sent a servant to the druggist's for half an ounce of laudanum. At about 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the deceased requested that another bottle of laudanum might be fetched, which was also taken to her in her bedroom. The servant asked if she should bathe her face for her; deceased said "No, put it down, I will do it myself" She apprised her mistress of what had been done, and it was soon after discovered that the deceased had taken the contents of both bottles. Mr. Morris, surgeon, was immediately sent for, who administered medicines, but without effect, as she expired about 5 minutes before 7 o'clock. A servant of the deceased, who lived with her and her sister in Montague-street, Portman-square, deposed, that during the last two years deceased had been subject to fits of insanity,

and had been confined under Dr. Monroe, and Mrs. Thelford, at Clapton. Miss de St. Croix stated, that no intimation had been given her of any previous symptoms of insanity; she was informed that a long illness had much weakened Miss Hugford, and left a nervous affection, which it was hoped change of air and of place might tend to wear off.—The jury here expressed themselves in strong terms at the conduct of the sister of the deceased, in thus sending her away, and leaving her without that proper protection so necessary to a person in her delicate state of mind.—After some consultation, they returned a verdict of—*Insanity*.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Green, the aeronaut, and a gentleman named Griffith, made an ascent from Cheltenham in a large and beautiful balloon, amidst one of the most numerous assemblages ever witnessed in that town. The weather was favourable, and the voyagers entered the car in high spirits. At this moment it was discovered that some wicked or foolish person had cut one of the ropes by which the car was suspended from the network. Mr. Green, however, said he did not depend on one line only, and ordered the ropes to be unloosed. The balloon then ascended in the most majestic manner, and was out of sight in 20 minutes, going due East. In consequence of the cutting of the rope, an arch was formed in the network, which, from the unequal pressure, continued to give way during the flight.—Within little more than a mile and a half of Salperton, they determined to descend—the car being at that time only upheld by one side of the balloon; their grappling-iron came in contact with a wall, into which it was fastened by some country people, but it was speedily torn away, and they were dragged for the distance of four fields, knocked from hedge to hedge, till at length the balloon carrying them over a large grove up into the air, the car got entangled in a tree, and the inhuman means taken for their destruction proved the cause of their preservation; the ropes which had been partly cut gave way—freed from all controul, the balloon ascended, and they were flung in Nutgrove-field, from a tremendous height to the ground. Mr. Green, insensible and nearly lifeless, and with his companion, lay for some time apparently senseless. The latter had three times been thrown from the car, and was safe, though much bruised; but fearing, that should Mr. Green ascend alone, his destruction must be certain, he sprang back to his seat, which he retained till they were precipitated to the earth. Mr. Day, accompanied by his son, had most fortunately ridden over to witness the descent, and as soon as the poor sufferers were capable of motion, he placed them on his horses, and accompanied them to the house of Mr. J. Stone, at Turk Dean, where they were received with most cordial hospitality; beds were immediately prepared, and they promptly received surgical aid. Mr. Green has a severe contusion on the left side of the chest, but unattended with fracture of the ribs. Mr. Griffith has received a severe injury of the spine. Both are very seriously injured. A subscription has been opened for Mr. Green, who, besides his other misfortunes, has lost his balloon, which cost nearly 500*l*.

A dustman of the name of Samuel Butcher, residing at Mile-end, who kept a large dog with which he occasionally amused himself and others by cat-baiting, on the dog failing to perform to the satisfaction of his master a few days ago, he was beat by him in a most brutal manner, when the animal at length flew at him, and inflicted very severe wounds about his face, limbs, and body, in some instances tearing large mouthfuls of his flesh quite out, till at last he clung so fast to the unfortunate man, that before he could be disengaged it became necessary to cut the animal's throat. The man was conveyed to the London hospital, and there died of the injuries he had received.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, at Lambeth Church, Mr. Chatfield, of Deptford, to Miss Ann Price, of Vauxhall.

On the 25th ult. at Wooburn, Bucks, G. F. Isaac, Esq. Ashwick-house, Gloucestershire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late P. Fromow, Esq.

Lately, at Kirrouchtree, Mr. W. Brown to Miss Janet Murdoch, after a courtship of fifty years! Their united ages, including that of their son (an *early* pledge of their love and fidelity) amounts to 200 years.

On the 27th ult. at Lee, in Kent, Thomas Hornby, Esq. of St. Swithin's-lane, London, to Frances, eldest daughter of William Grimani, Esq. of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 17th ult. Thomas Gainford, Esq. of Westbury, Wilts, aged 81.

On the 29th ult. at Hastings, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Tattersall, Vicar of Ledsham, Yorkshire.

On Wednesday, at High Elms, near Farnborough, Kent, the residence of her uncle, Sir John William Lubbock, Bart. in her 20th year, Anna Lubbock, eldest daughter of Hugh William Brown, Esq. St. James's place.

On the 30th ult. in the 93d year of his age, Mr. James Wadmore, of Cadogan-place.

On Wednesday, after a short illness, Maria, wife of John Beardmore, Esq. of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, and eldest daughter of John Parke, Esq. Dean-street, Soho.

On Thursday the 25th ult. the infant son, and on the 31st, Jane, the wife of John Walford, Esq. of Gower-street.

On Friday morning, as Mr. Lake, steward to Lord Colchester, in company with another passenger, was proceeding up Ludgate-hill, on his way to Norwich, by the stage, he fell off the seat and instantly expired.

WEST'S New and Extensive ROOMS, No. 14, NEWMAN-STREET, Oxford-street, containing 142 PICTURES, painted by the late BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. are now OPEN every day from 10 to 5.—Admittance 1*s*.

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No. 14, Newman-street. CHARLES SMART, Secretary.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.——List of Persons whose Subscriptions have already been received:—

Patron, His MAJESTY, £210.

Vice-Patron, His Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, £105.

	Subscription. £. s.	Subscription per Annum. £. s.
The Archbishop of York	105 0	
The Duke of Wellington	105 0	
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The Marquess of Ailesbury	105 0	
The Marchioness of Ailesbury	5 5	3 3
The Marquess of Cholmondeley	10 10	5 5
The Marquess of Lansdowne	105 0	
The Marchioness of Winchester	5 5	3 3
The Earl Brownlow	10 10	5 5
The Earl of Bradford	10 10	5 5
The Earl of Dartmouth	105 0	
The Earl of Fife	105 0	
The Earl of Glengall	10 10	5 5
The Countess of Jersey	5 5	3 3
The Earl of Lonsdale	105 0	
The Earl of Limerick	10 10	5 5
The Earl of Morley	10 10	5 5
The Earl of Westmorland	10 10	5 5
The Earl of Blessington	52 10	5 5
The Earl of Wilton	52 10	5 5
Viscountess Duncannon	5 5	3 3
Viscount Lake	10 10	3 3
Lord Alvanley	5 5	5 5
Lord Burghersh	105 0	3 3
Lady Burghersh	5 5	3 3
Lady Frederick Bentinck	5 5	3 3
Lord Brudenell	10 10	3 3
Lady Frances Levison Gower	5 5	3 3
Dowager Duchess of Richmond	2 2	2 2
Lady Charlotte Greville	5 5	3 3
Lord Lowther	52 10	3 3
Lady Maryborough	5 5	5 5
Lady Caroline Powlett	5 5	3 3
Lady Elizabeth Palk	2 2	2 2
The Vice-Chancellor	5 5	3 3
Count St. Antonio	52 10	5 5
Countess St. Antonio	10 10	5 5
The Countess Lieven	10 10	5 5
Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart.	10 10	5 5
Sir Andrew Barnard, K. C. B.	52 10	5 5
Sir George Clark, Bart.	10 10	5 5
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Sir James Langham, Bart.	10 10	5 5
Sir John Murray, Bart.	52 10	5 5
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The Right Hon. J. C. Villiers	5 5	3 3
The Hon. Arthur Upton	52 10	5 5
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The Right Hon. John Becket	10 10	5 5
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Mrs. Rigby	5 5	3 3
Watts Russell, Esq.	105 0	
Henry Sanford, Esq.	5 5	3 3
Mrs. Andrew Sharpe, Clare Hall	5 5	3 3
—— Tisdale, Esq.	5 5	3 3
G. W. Taylor, Esq. M. P.	105 0	
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* Mr. Bochsa has also offered two Harps to the Establishment, and gratuitous instruction for one year.

Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. Coutts, Strand; or such persons as intend to subscribe, will have the goodness to forward their names to Mr. Webster, 40, Pall-mall.

August 3, 1822.

Under the Patronage of his Royal Highness the DUKE of YORK, who on this occasion will honour the Theatre with his presence.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

THE Public is respectfully informed, that this Theatre will be opened for One Night only, by the kind permission of the Proprietors, for the benefit of the WIDOW and SEVEN CHILDREN of the late Mr. JOHN EMERY, who are by his sudden Death left nearly destitute.—TO-MORROW, August 5th, will be performed a PLAY and OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS, in which all the Dramatic Talent in Town have generously volunteered their services.

Tickets to be had of the Committee, who sit daily at the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund Office, No. 27, Bow-street, from Twelve till Four; and of Mr. Brandon, at the Box-office of the Theatre, where Subscriptions will be received; and at Messrs. Coutts and Co.'s; Ransom and Co.'s; Chambers and Sons; Stephenson, Remington, and Co.'s; Marsh and Co.'s; Grote, Prescott, and Co.'s.

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ON MONDAY, August 5th, and during the Week, OPPOSITION, or, the Rival Dancing Masters. After which, PHILIP QUARL, or, the Dog, the Bear, and the Monkey; in which the Bear will display her wonderful Sagacity. To which will be added (100th time) TOM and JERRY. In Act III. the celebrated PONY RACES!

COSMORAMA.—A Change of FOUR VIEWS will take place To-morrow in this EXHIBITION, and it will then be composed of Views of the Falls of Niagara, Gibraltar, Stantz in Switzerland, the Interior of Westminster Abbey at the moment of the Coronation, two of Paris, comprising nearly all the principal parts of that City; the Fall of the Staubach, equally beautiful as that of Grindelevald, the removal of which was so much regretted; and the Interior of St. Peter's, which, though exhibited upwards of fourteen months, is yet seen with undiminished interest by several thousands; who have seen it many times over. Open from 11 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. Admittance 1*s*.

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THE GREEN MONSTER; or, *Ladies' Man o' Metal*, erected in *Hide* Park, to the honour of Paddy O'Killus, their *Fancy Man*. A Poem. By QUIZ QUOZ FUNNYDOS, Esq. Poet Laureate to the Ladies.

"As the winter approaches, I fear the *Green Chief*
Will require some clothing besides that *green leaf*;
And, therefore, the ladies should club their *old smickets*,
To keep the poor fellow from having the rickets!
"For the winds of November won't spare him an inch,
And, as he can't well from his pedastal flinch,
It would show their compassion, and do them no hurt,
To turn their *chemises* just into a *shirt!*
"Then let me, good Ladies, implore your compassion
For this FANCY MAN, though a man not of fashion;
For if you don't clothe him, the *whole thing* will fall,
And shame and disgust be the lot of you all!"

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